

Terrorism Surges as PLO Slips

Young Palestinians Mounting Attacks on Own Initiative

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The upsurge in Arab terrorist attacks in Israel and abroad coincides with the decline of the Palestine Liberation Organization as an effective military force, but is also traceable to many other developments in the past year, according to Israeli intelligence sources and terrorism experts.

The escalation of violence, in which 16 Israelis have died in the past year, double the annual average since 1980, preoccupies many Israelis of varying ideological persuasion and is a source of growing concern for the country's security services.

With the Palestinian nationalist movement fragmented more than ever, and with young Arabs in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip increasingly mounting attacks on their own initiative, without direction from any central command, the security forces find

themselves confronted by a new and more amorphous terror threat than before.

Senior commanders in the Israeli Army concede privately that their task in preventing terrorism is

The war in Lebanon 'didn't extinguish the fire of nationalism. It increased it.'

Meir Amit

growing more formidable and that Palestinian attacks against civilians in Israel and the occupied territories and sensational "showpiece" attacks abroad are likely to continue to escalate.

While the spectacular terrorist operations like the hijacking Tuesday of the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro and the Trans World Airlines hostage crisis in Beirut in June command the biggest headlines, Israel has been shaken more by a rise in hit-and-run murders of civilians and soldiers in Israel and in the occupied territories that security sources say for the most part are not linked to the PLO or its splinter factions.

They include random stabbings and shootings of soldiers and civilians in densely populated Arab towns in the West Bank and Gaza Strip; murders of hikers in remote areas on both sides of the "Green Line" separating Israel proper and the West Bank; indiscriminate firing on public buses; and the planting of bombs near hitchhiking stations on highways.

Most of the attacks date to the start of the joint Jordanian-PLO

peace initiative begun earlier this year.

A paradox of the Israeli invasion and three-year occupation of Lebanon is that by crushing the PLO's military capability and dispersing its fighters to Tunisia and Algeria, Israel may have unwittingly contributed to the rise of home-grown Arab terrorism. In 1982, the year in which the invasion of Lebanon was launched, only three Israeli civilians died in terrorist attacks in Israel and the occupied territories.

Meir Amit, former head of the Mossad external intelligence service, said: "The war in Lebanon had contradictory influences. On the one hand it weakened at least the military arm of the PLO, but on the other hand it strengthened the political side. It didn't extinguish the fire of nationalism. It increased it."

Israeli security officials say that the defeat of the PLO and its subsequent fragmentation created an attitude among many young, fervently nationalistic West Bank and Gaza Palestinians that they would no longer rely on outside forces to lead the resistance to Israeli occupation, and would have to take the initiative themselves.

Coupled with that change in attitude, Israeli analysts of terrorism say, was the encouragement of young Palestinians resulting from their perception of the success of Lebanese Shiite Muslim militiamen in driving the Israeli Army out of Lebanon.

Israel's release of 1,150 Arab detainees in May in exchange for three Israeli soldiers captured in Lebanon also appears to have influenced militant Palestinian youths, the experts say.

Included in the group were 600 Palestinians who were released to the occupied territories, some of whom were involved in the most notorious terrorist murders in Israel's history.

While the released prisoners are under such close surveillance that it is unlikely that they would be able to engage in terrorist acts, their release nonetheless boosted morale among potentially violent Palestinian nationalists and encouraged a belief that capture did not necessarily result in life imprisonment, Israeli terrorism experts say.



Marilyn Klinghoffer, center, the widow of the crippled American murdered Monday by Palestinian terrorists, being escorted from the liner Achille Lauro at Port Said, Egypt.

Slain Cripple Was an Unlikely Target

Hijackers Singled Out Elderly Jew, No 'Threat to Anybody'

By Lionel Barber
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — It was a day of uncertainty for the friends and relatives of the hostages aboard the luxury liner Achille Lauro, a day that ended with relief: except for the family of Leon Klinghoffer.

Mr. Klinghoffer, 69, who was crippled, was singled out from among more than 500 hostages and killed by Palestinian terrorists.

The reports Wednesday night that Mr. Klinghoffer's body had been dumped over the side of the Italian ship ended a day that had begun with the erroneous report that the hijackers had surrendered and all the hostages were safe.

"Let the party begin," a jubilant Lisa Arbittier, Mr. Klinghoffer's daughter, said Wednesday morning.

Her exuberance turned to despair, then to grief Wednesday night. After hours of uncertainty,

the State Department confirmed in a call that Mr. Klinghoffer, a Jew, had been murdered.

Perhaps foremost among the many mysteries about the two-day piracy is why Mr. Klinghoffer was singled out by the four Palestinian hijackers. The retired owner of a Manhattan appliance shop, he was paralyzed on the right side after a stroke five years ago that left his speech slurred.

Mr. Klinghoffer was one in a group of 11 friends and relatives from New York and New Jersey, mostly retirees, who had booked the \$1,700, 16-day cruise on the Achille Lauro.

News of Mr. Klinghoffer's death was first reported by Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy at a news conference in Rome. But throughout Wednesday, there were conflicting reports of violence aboard the cruise ship. Mr. Klinghoffer's 58-year-old wife, Marilyn, apparently was unharmed.

Before confirmation of the death was received, Carol Hodes, a family friend, offered a poignant portrait of Mr. Klinghoffer.

"I've known him for several years. He doesn't hear well. He's got slurred speech, and he spends a lot of his time in a wheelchair. He's hardly a threat to anybody, and I can't imagine why anybody would want to hurt him."

Phyllis Yellin, 44, whose mother, Sophie Chasser, 69, was one of the hostages said:

"I have mixed emotions. I am happy that mom is alive, but I would not mind meeting" the hijackers "on a dark night with a machine gun."

Kidnappers Say Russians Can't Go Yet

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Moslem kidnappers said in a statement published Thursday that they would hold three Soviet hostages "until we are reassured of Syria's intentions" in Lebanon.

The independent Beirut newspaper an-Nahar said the statement it received from the Islamic Liberation Organization-Khaled ibn Walid Forces also accused the Soviet Union of "seizing the whole people of Moslem Afghanistan hostage."

The newspaper did not say how it had received the statement. Previous claims by the group were telephoned to Western news agencies, but their authenticity could not be verified.

In its statement, which ran on the newspaper's front page, the Islamic Liberation Organization condemned what it called "the ugliest tyranny applied on Moslems of the Soviet Union" and said it would "persist in holding the Soviet spies in our possession."

The Soviet hostages are Oleg Spirin, a cultural attaché; Valery Mirikov, a commercial official; and Nikolai Svirsky, the embassy doctor.

They were kidnapped in predominantly Moslem West Beirut on Sept. 30 along with a consular secretary, Arkadi Katkov, whose body was found two days later.

The Islamic Liberation Organization claimed responsibility for the abductions and demanded a halt to an offensive by Syrian-backed forces against Moslem fundamentalists in the northern port of Tripoli.

A cease-fire was proclaimed in Tripoli on Oct. 4, Syria, which is Moscow's principal ally in the Middle East, dispatched 1,000 peace-keeping troops into the city Sunday to disarm the combatants.

Police said Thursday that the disarmament process was progressing smoothly and that no violence had been reported in Tripoli since Syria's latest intervention.

The Syrian move halted a 19-day battle between the Sunni Moslem fundamentalist group known as Tawheed, or the Unification Movement, and a coalition of Syrian-backed militias. Police said more than 500 people had been killed and 1,100 wounded.

The Islamic Liberation Organization's statement, however, said that Syria's record in Lebanon since civil war broke out in 1975 was one of "trying to subdue the Moslems either by diplomacy or the gun."

Syria maintains about 25,000 troops in northern and eastern Lebanon.

A month before its intervention in Tripoli, Syria moved 150 troops and 100 intelligence agents into the Bekaa Valley city of Zahle in eastern Lebanon to stop hostilities between its predominantly Greek Catholic population and Shiite Moslems in surrounding villages.

Israel Implicates PLO After Bodies of 2 Sailors Are Found in Barcelona

Reuters

BARCELONA — Spanish police believe they have found the bodies of two missing Israeli seamen, police sources said Thursday. Israel has charged that the seamen were killed by Palestinian guerrillas.

The sources said that the decomposed bodies found in a Barcelona apartment Wednesday were those of Yosef Abu, 35, and Yacov Abu, 32. The two merchant seamen were reported missing on shore leave when the Israeli cargo ship they had worked on, the Zim-California, left port on Sunday.

Police said the bodies, which bore signs of torture, had not been identified definitively. An autopsy was being held to establish their identity and the date of the killing.

The sources said a Spanish anti-terrorist unit was investigating.

A purported faction of the PLO called Force 17 claimed responsibility Thursday for the murder of the two missing Israeli seamen.

An telephone caller told an international news agency in Madrid: "A commando of Force 17 killed two Zionist seamen of the Zionist ship California on Oct. 5."

[The Associated Press reported from Tel Aviv that Prime Minister Shimon Peres said Thursday that the sailors were killed in cold blood, and security sources said they were murdered by Palestinian gunmen, possibly members of the Palestine Liberation Organization, according to Israel Radio.

[Mr. Peres told the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Security Committee that the Israelis were killed after being lured into a Barcelona apartment by two men who had invited them for coffee, the radio reported.]

A PLO spokesman in Madrid said he was not aware of the case. Police spokesmen said the bodies, gagged and bearing marks of torture with a sharp object, were found after residents of the building alerted police to a foul smell coming from the apartment.

The bodies had head and chest wounds. Telephone wires had been ripped out, and police found a tape recorder running and empty bullet shells in the apartment.

The apartment's owner, who did not want to be named, said she leased the apartment two years ago to a man who said he was a Palestinian resident in Spain. She said the latest occupier told her last month that he was a cousin of the original tenant.

Shipping sources said security agents of the Zim shipping company investigated the killings and had photographs of the two seamen.

Madrid has not recognized Israel, and there are no official Israeli representatives in Spain.

Madrid has pledged to establish diplomatic relations before general elections due by October next year, but Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Orduña has said that such a move was not favored by Israel's bombing of the PLO headquarters in Tunis last week.

WORLD BRIEFS

UNESCO Debates Fate of Americans

SOFIA (NYT) — The second day of the UNESCO general conference here was dominated by a Soviet-led effort to dislodge American nationalists working for the organization. The United States withdrew from the organization last year.

The Soviet effort, supported by Algeria, India and Cameroon, could also lead to the closing of the observer mission that the United States still keeps at UNESCO and to a decision to prosecute the United States before the International Court of Justice for nonpayment of its share of this year's budget.

The Soviet Union demanded Wednesday that the general conference, UNESCO's supreme decision-making body, should itself quickly decide and decide the organization's future relationship with the United States. The Reagan administration left the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization because it regards the agency as unduly politicized and hostile to Western values.

5 More Blacks Killed in South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — Five South African blacks, including an infant, have been burned to death in violence the day after thousands packed churches to pray for an end to racial strife.

A police spokesman said a three-week-old baby died after his home was hit by a firebomb at Umlazi township near Durban. In another attack at Umlazi, a woman was burned to death, and the charred body of a man was found at Chesterville.

Police said Wednesday night that they found the bodies of two men under burning tires near Port Elizabeth, in Cape Province.

New U.S. View of ABM Pact Assailed

WASHINGTON (WP) — The

chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee chairman, Representative Dante B. Fascell, a Florida Democrat, has denounced the Reagan administration's new interpretation of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty as "incredible" and said the panel would question Secretary of State George P. Shultz on the issue next week and hold full hearings soon.

A senior White House official said Tuesday that it is now administration policy that an "agreed statement" attached to the 13-year-old treaty permits testing and development of ABMs using "other physical principles" such as lasers and directed-energy weapons. Many elements of the administration's Strategic Defense Initiative program are based on such technology. This position reverses legal interpretations by the Reagan administration and its predecessors since the signing of the ABM treaty.

Representative Fascell said the new interpretation "jeopardizes arms control as embodied in the ABM treaty" and "would legitimize Soviet anti-ballistic missile defense activities which the administration has been so critical of in recent days." Aides to Mr. Fascell said no one consulted Congress about the new interpretation, which he called "a fundamental decision" with "serious and far-reaching implications."

Guerrillas Kill 40 Salvadoran Troops

LA UNION, El Salvador (WP) — Rebel forces mounted an assault on the Salvadoran Army's main training base here Thursday, killing 40 soldiers and wounding 68, an armed forces spokesman said.

It was the deadliest clash since guerrillas ambushed government soldiers at El Salto, southeast of the capital, in December, killing about 40. Perhaps more significantly, it represented a psychological blow to the Salvadoran Army at a time when officers have begun to say they are defeating the guerrillas.

Five U.S. training advisers from among those assigned regularly to the U.S.-constructed facility in eastern El Salvador were present during the predawn attack, but none was killed or wounded, the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador said.

Bulgarian Won't Testify in Rome Trial

ROME (Reuters) — Sergei I. Antonov, the only Bulgarian in custody on charges of plotting with Turks and other Bulgarians to kill Pope John Paul II, notified a court Thursday that he no longer intended to testify.

Mr. Antonov, who has been in custody for nearly three years, sent a message to the court saying he was ill and reiterating his contention that he had never known Melmer Ali Agca, the Turk convicted of shooting the pope in 1981. Mr. Agca is the prosecution's main witness against Bulgarians and four Turks charged with conspiring with Mr. Agca to kill the pope.

Qadhafi Begins Visit to Soviet Union

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi arrived Thursday in Moscow on a visit that diplomats said could end with action on a friendship treaty with the Soviet Union.

Colonel Qadhafi, who last visited Moscow in 1981, is expected to hold talks with the Communist Party chief, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

In 1983 the two countries agreed to sign a friendship treaty but a text has not yet been worked out, diplomats said.

For the Record

The world chess champion, Anatoli Karpov, and his challenger, Gary Kasparov, drew the 14th game of their title match, Thursday in Moscow. Each player now has seven points in the 24-game match.

The Malaysian correspondent for the Far Eastern Economic Review, James Clad, was arrested Thursday for allegedly leaking a confidential cabinet report on Chinese-Malaysian ties, according to the magazine's editor, Derek Davies.

(UPI)

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Puerto Rico May Seal Valley Hit By Landslide

By Jon Nordheimer
New York Times Service

PONCE, Puerto Rico — Health officials worried about the spread of disease have asked the government to consider sealing the floor of a valley where a landslide buried hundreds of victims.

The slide devastated the hillside shantytown of Mameyes north of here Monday, leaving its residents under tons of mud and rubble. Health officials, fearing that the bodies cannot be recovered quickly, would like the valley to become a mass grave.

"It is one of the most difficult and delicate decisions that the Puerto Rican government has ever been asked to make," said Mayor José Dapena Thompson of Ponce, a city of 250,000 people on the island's southern coast. "But it is a decision that has to be made quickly due to the threat to the rest of the community."

U.S. Army searchers probed the rubble Thursday with dogs and electronic listening devices to determine if there were survivors. United Press International reported. Between 200 and 500 persons are believed to have died in the mudslide.

"After one and a half hours of searching, the dogs have not detected any survivors, but they appear to have detected bodies very deep inside," said Luis Manuel Carrillo, a National Guard colonel.

A White House spokesman said Thursday that President Ronald Reagan had decided to declare Puerto Rico a disaster area. The island is a U.S. commonwealth and its residents are U.S. citizens.

About 5,000 mourners gathered Wednesday at Ponce's sports stadium at a memorial service for 23 victims whose bodies were pulled from the shantytown.

In an interview Wednesday, Mr. Dapena said the Mameyes hillside was riddled with "defective water lines and septic tanks" that had saturated the ground with water. He said the problem had existed for 15 years and was being investigated as a factor that possibly contributed to the mudslide.

A limestone outcrop at the top of the steep hill collapsed under the weight of three days of heavy rain as residents slept, crushing houses on stilts and weak concrete foundations. The dwellings were swept

out to the valley floor to form a 40-foot (12-meter) pile about 200 yards (182 meters) long. If Governor Rafael Hernández Colon decides to turn the valley into a mass grave, bulldozers will push remaining rock and earth from the side of the hill to completely cover the wreckage containing the bodies, Mr. Dapena said.

Geologists also were studying a crack at the brow of the 700-foot hill to determine if 100 dwellings that escaped the landslide were in danger.

The National Weather Service had issued warnings about the possibility of flash floods and mudslides when the rainstorm originally hit Puerto Rico late last week. It has since developed into a tropical storm designated Isabel.

"But people do not heed such warnings," Mr. Dapena said. "Poor people do not realize the importance of obeying this advice. Unfortunately, they are skeptical about leaving their homes and property unguarded."

U.S. Casino Punished For 'Helping' Gambler

LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP, New Jersey — The state Casino Control Commission has ordered Caesar's Hotel Casino in Atlantic City to shut down for a day as punishment for helping Brian Mulroney, an admitted compulsive gambler, lose part of the \$10.2 million he confessed embezzling from a Toronto bank.

It was the first time a casino had been ordered shut since legalized gambling began in Atlantic City in 1978. Caesar's must close Nov. 30, the Saturday after Thanksgiving. Officials said that on comparable days in 1983 and 1984, the casino took in \$700,000 to \$900,000.



Mourners filling by the coffins of 23 landslide victims.

U.S. Teachers Union Drafts AIDS Guidelines

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Children infected with the AIDS virus should be allowed to attend classes only after a team of doctors, school officials and parents agree that it is safe, according to guidelines released by the National Education Association, the largest U.S. teachers union.

The union recommended Wednesday that children infected with acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS, should not be allowed in school if they have visible open lesions, or if they are believed prone to vomiting, spitting or biting their classmates. But children excluded from the classroom should be given alternative instruction, the union said in its first public statement on the issue.

Teachers infected with AIDS should be allowed to remain in their classrooms only after a similar determination that they are not endangering students or other teachers, according to the union's proposed standards.

The guidelines closely follow recommendations published in August by the Centers for Disease Control, and are the first national standards from any education group dealing with AIDS in schools.

A spokesman for the centers said Wednesday that 191 children under age 13 were known to have had the disease; 120 of them have died. Three-quarters of those cases involved infants too young to be in school.

The teachers union's general counsel, Robert Chanin, said Wednesday that the organization was trying to strike a balance between excluding AIDS-infected children and teachers from class-

rooms and a blanket policy of allowing them into school.

The guidelines left open many questions. Recommending that AIDS children excluded from class be given instruction in isolation raises the question of who should teach them.

"Is it volunteers?" Mr. Chanin said. "Do you assign someone to do it? Do you get an AIDS-infected teacher to teach an AIDS-infected child? Are we setting up a leper colony?"

Progress on Drugs Is Limited

Federal health officials Wednesday reported some progress toward developing drugs to combat AIDS, but they warned that the quest for a cure was an "almost impossible task," The New York Times reported from Washington.

Dr. Anthony Fauci, director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, said that leading researchers met here Monday and concluded that one promising drug, zalcitabine, administered intravenously for six or more weeks, could block the ability of the AIDS virus to reproduce itself in the body.

Tests done so far are designed primarily to determine the safety of the drug rather than its effectiveness.

Dr. Fauci added, however, that the researchers had also "universally noted" that "the patients did not get better" while taking the drug.

AIDS attacks the immune system, leaving the body defenseless against infections, including pneumonias and certain rare cancers.

The immune systems of AIDS victims who were given the drug did not immediately recover, Dr. Fauci said, and the patients showed no signs of clinical improvement in the brief period of the tests.

New York Picks a Fight With Professional Wrestling

By William E. Geist
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "And is it not true," the witness was asked solemnly, "that the woman in question was stir-frying vegetables at the time?"

The witness, who sat before television lights and a bouquet of microphones in the vast New York State Hearing Room in the World Trade Center, answered: "She was. Someone could have been seriously injured."

The Senate Task Force on Professional Wrestling held a hearing Tuesday on a bill introduced by State Senator Abraham Bernstein, Democrat of the Bronx, to ban professional wrestling in the state.

The witness, Judge Daniel D. Leddy Jr. of Family Court on Staten Island, was telling the panel of senators about an incident in which a teen-age boy became crazed from watching professional wrestling and slapped a sleeper hold on his mother while she stir-fried.

The sign in the hallway read "Senate Hearing on Professional Wrestling" and passers-by kept sticking their head in the doorway and saying, "Is this for real?"

Indeed it was. There were all the trappings of real hearings: an august panel of senators, television cameras, reporters, aides scurrying about, a few uncooperative witnesses and a few others anxious to spill the beans.

"But shouldn't they be talking about something else, like hunger or deficit?" said Vincent Fiasano, who works in the building and dropped in during his lunch hour.

"There's a lot of money in wrestling now. Maybe they could help with the deficit by holding wrestling matches in the capitol building."

Mr. Bernstein, who served as chairman of the proceedings, said wrestling required a suspension of disbelief. Some spectators, watching wrestlers, promoters and others testify, said the same could be said of his hearing.

Sheikh Ali Abdullah of Saudi Arabia, known to his neighbors on East Second Street as Al Greco, came to testify dressed in robe, burqa and aviator sunglasses. A wrestling manager, he denied all suggestions that the outcome of wrestling matches was predetermined.

Dr. Robert E. Gould, a psychiatrist, testified that his studies showed illegal tactics outnumbered

legal tactics in wrestling by 3-to-1, and that children who watched wrestling were more violent than those who watched swimming. Then he said flatly, "Mr. Chairman, wrestling is absolutely fixed!"

Marge Montgomery, a member of Andre the Giant and other wrestlers of the World Wrestling Federation, said by telephone that he did not attend because "some of these politicians have brains the size of dehydrated peas."

A wrestler who looked in for a

few minutes and who insisted his legal name was Manfred the Maniac, said he would not testify because he might become angered by the line of questioning and decide to body-slam some senators and put Mr. Bernstein in a hold called the double-arm bar.

Burt Randolph Sugar, who writes books about wrestling, testified: "Fixed? I know the outcome when I go to see Hamlet, too, but I go to see Olivier."

Mr. Bernstein lamented that only a couple of the 200 wrestlers he had invited had shown up.

Captain Lou Albano, manager of the audience, covered her ears, smiled and said: "I don't want to hear this."

Irvin Muchnick, who is writing a book about wrestling, said: "It's like the lawyer in 'Miracle on 34th Street' trying to prove there's no Santa Claus."

Another wrestler who showed up was the diminutive Kessler Raymond, the Haiti Kid, who said: "Certainly this bill can't pertain to midwest wrestling! There's never been any criticism of that."

Two former wrestlers testified that wrestling was fixed. "I was on the 10 most-hated wrestlers list at one time," said Eddy Mansfield, the Continental Lover, "so I know what I'm talking about."

Sheikh Ali Abdullah, who said he "has roots in Saudi Arabia," said that if the state banned wrestling, it would next have to ban John Wayne war movies.

Senator Anthony Masiello, a Democrat of Buffalo, said he did not quite believe the witness testimony that wrestling matches were not predetermined, and the witness said he did not quite believe Mr. Masiello's prepared statement that "this task force has not predetermined anything."

Mr. Bernstein said the foul tactics wrestling teaches youngsters

and the anti-Americanism of such wrestlers as the Iron Sheikh of Iran and Nikolai Volkoff of Russia "disgust" him.

He said that seeing wrestling fans cheer eye-gouging reminded him of when a crowd yelled, "Jump! Jump!" when a man threatened to jump off the top of the DeWitt Clinton Hotel in Albany.

"Why would people do that?" he asked, and someone responded, "Was the jumper a state legislator?"

"Wrestling is not legitimate," Mr. Bernstein concluded. "It is just showmanship to attract attention."

"There is some showmanship in everything," said the witness, surveying the reporters and the television cameras, "even politics."

Sheikh Ali Abdullah, a manager, said that if New York state banned wrestling, it would next have to ban John Wayne war movies.

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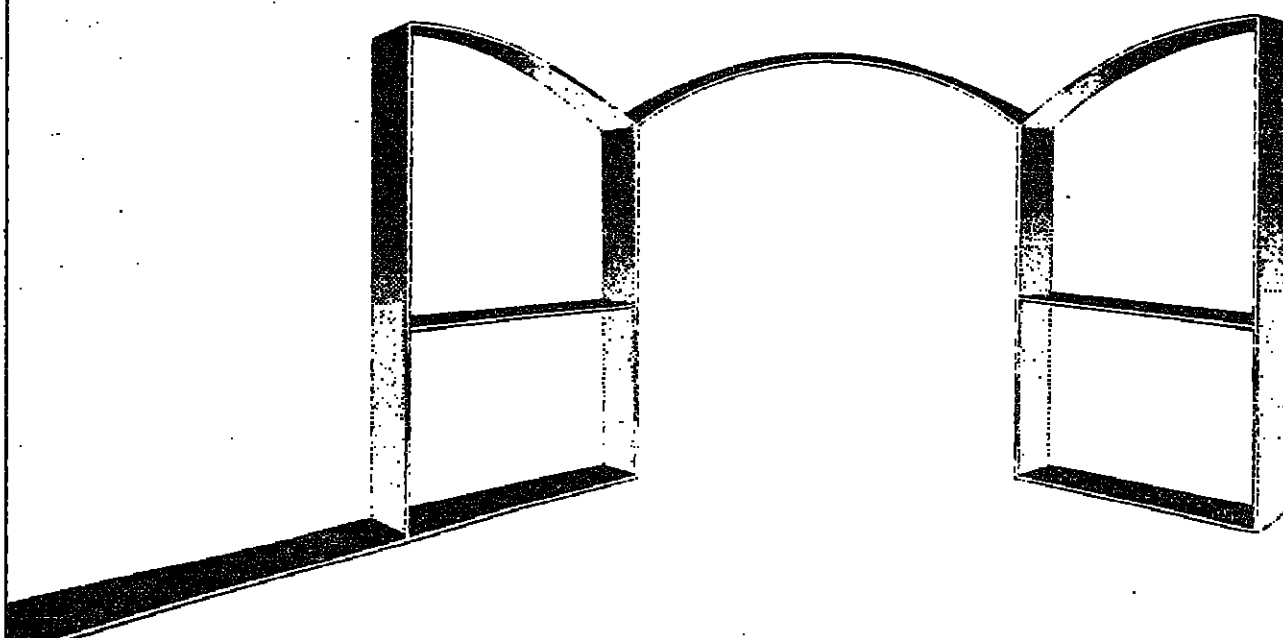
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Congress Secretly Votes Another \$300 Million in Aid for Afghan Rebels

By Joanne Omang
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Congress has secretly approved another \$300 million in military aid for anti-Soviet rebels in Afghanistan over the next two years, according to sources in the intelligence community.

The funding, approved late last month after several weeks of heated debate in the House and Senate intelligence committees, is in addition to secret funds already appropriated for fiscal 1986 and 1987.

It is expected to be used primarily for ammunition and small weapons, but part of it may be spent on a ground-based anti-aircraft missile system to battle Soviet helicopters.

The new funding is a major increase from the reported fiscal 1985 total of about \$250 million, which at the time was reported to make up the bulk of the CIA's fund for covert operations worldwide.

The additional spending has prompted concern among Democrats on intelligence committees in the House and the Senate over the scope and direction of U.S. aid to the rebels in Afghanistan, the sources said Wednesday.

"People are seeing the potential of a \$1-billion-a-year program pretty soon," a source said. "For the first time there's a realization of that, and there's a lot of questions about just what are the policy implications and what are we getting out of this."

Congress has been unusually unified in backing the Afghanistan guerrilla resistance to Soviet occupation forces.

Casualties have been heavy on both sides. Supporters of the current request argued that the rebels needed to feel confident of stable supplies over the next two years.

Critics have said that much of the aid intended for the rebels has been used for graft and political maneuvering involving the CIA, assorted intermediaries and Pakistani government officials who are believed to be helping with the transfers.

The debate was started several weeks ago when the Reagan administration asked permission to funnel \$300 million to the Afghan aid program from fiscal 1985 money left unspent in a secret Defense Department account.

Soviet Delegates Visit China
BEIJING — The first Soviet parliamentary delegation to visit China in more than 20 years arrived here Thursday.

Although several members of the House intelligence committee argued that the new funding should be delayed until the aid program was reevaluated, the administration pushed to obtain approval before the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 and the funds reverted to the Treasury.

The Reagan administration avoided the need for approval by the full Congress because it had already appropriated the funds for national security purposes, the sources said.

But the administration's high-pressure tactics annoyed some lawmakers and led to questions about the sudden discovery of so much unspent money at a time of rising congressional interest in cutting defense spending.

Tass Assails Afghan Aid
The U.S. decision to funnel millions of dollars in additional covert military aid to rebels in Afghanistan will make it impossible to end five years of war in that country, according to a Tass report from Moscow quoted Thursday by United Press International.

"There can be no end to the war while it is being artificially whipped up by the current Washington administration," Tass said.

Britain Plans to Fight Street Violence With New Law on Disorderly Conduct

BLACKPOOL, England — The British government announced plans Thursday to introduce a new law to combat street violence after rioting spread to the Midlands city of Leicester.

Home Secretary Douglas Hurd told the annual conference of the ruling Conservative Party that he would ask Parliament to include a new offense of "disorderly conduct" in a law on public order that is expected to be approved soon.

He said the new measure would enable police to prevent hoodlums from gathering in rundown housing projects, where most of the recent inner-city violence has occurred. A policeman was stabbed to death in north London on Sunday during a riot near a housing project.

Mr. Hurd and other speakers dismissed opposition claims that the new outbreak of urban violence resulted from deprivation and unemployment, which has almost tre-



AT THE DIVIDE — President François Mitterrand of France, center, visiting the Berlin Wall on Thursday with Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and Berlin's mayor, Eberhard Diepgen. Mr. Mitterrand laid a wreath honoring Germans killed fleeing to the West.

bled since the Conservative Party came to power in 1979.

"In former times," Mr. Hurd said, "a man might be forgiven for stealing to feed his starving family. But it is not poverty which leads people to burn down post offices, to loot television sets and video recorders and to make vicious attacks on the police."

"The roots of these acts lie in greed and the excitement of violence," the home secretary said. He spoke during a debate on public order on the third day of the party conference.

Most of the new wave of rioting, which began last month in the major industrial city of Birmingham, has involved black youths. The violence Wednesday night in Leicester, however, apparently was ignited by rivalry between football fans.

Police said that fans set fire to cars and looted shops after the Leicester team played neighboring Derby County.

Mr. Hurd, who was pelted with

rocks when he visited an area of Birmingham in which riots broke out last month, said police had arrested 662 people since that disturbance. The Birmingham riots were followed by major violence in two districts of London and lesser disturbances in other areas.

In arguing for the new measure, the home secretary said that police lacked adequate powers to control "hooligan" behavior.

He also promised that police would receive all the equipment they required.

Speakers at the debate accused local opposition politicians in the areas where there had been rioting of trying to provoke hatred against the police.

"This time," said Iain Pictou, a Conservative member of the Greater London Council from South London, "the criminal and political elements have come to the fore in an unholy alliance of ultra-left and organized crime."

Yul Brynner, The King of 'King and I,' Is Dead at 65

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Yul Brynner, 65, the actor who played and reprised the starring role in "The King and I" for more than 30 years, died Thursday at New York Hospital of complications of lung cancer.

In June, Mr. Brynner completed a triumphant return engagement of his hit musical in New York.

He became identified with his role as the haughty Siamese monarch in the musical in a way that few performers have been linked with a character.

Mr. Brynner gave 4,625 performances as the King of Siam over the course of 30 years, taking his final curtain call on June 30 this year. He won an Oscar as best actor for his role in the 1956 film of the Rodgers and Hammerstein musical.

Mr. Brynner was the son of a Mongolian mining engineer and a Romanian gypsy mother who died at his birth. At different times, he gave the date of his birth as July 11 in 1915, 1917, 1920 and 1922. His father had been born in Switzerland and later secured Swiss citizenship and changed the family name to Brynner.

For the first eight years of his life, young Yul lived in China, and then was sent by his father to live with his maternal grandmother in Paris, but she died soon afterward. He attended a Paris school for a time, but dropped out at 13 and joined a gypsy troupe as a traveling minstrel, then performed as a circus acrobat.

He left that vocation only after he injured himself seriously — he said he suffered 47 fractures — in an accident.

After supporting himself as a singer and guitarist, he joined a French troupe in 1934. He came to the United States in 1941 and, barely fluent in English, learned his first role — Fabian, in a touring company of "Twelfth Night" — from a dictionary.

His career proceeded slowly for the next decade. He won some praise for his Broadway role as the poet Tsai-Yong in "Lute Song" in 1946, but he was rejected after a screen test at Universal in 1947 for looking "too Oriental."

"The King and I" turned that supposed liability into a bonanza. The original production played for 1,246 performances, from 1951 to 1954.

Mr. Brynner went on to prominence in films. He had major roles in "The Ten Commandments,"



Yul Brynner

"Anastasia," "The Brothers Karamazov" and "The Magnificent Seven."

He was also a man who fused his ethnic background and political beliefs. In 1960, he worked as special consultant to the UN High Commissioner on Refugees and made a television documentary of his visits to refugee camps in Europe and the Middle East.

Orson Welles Dies at 70

(Continued from Page 1)

but at the age of 16 in Dublin's Gate Theater, playing the part of the evil Duke of Wurttemberg in "Jew Suss." He received good notices for his work in the 1931 production.

He made his Broadway debut in 1934 in "Romeo and Juliet," which starred Catherine Cornell, playing both the Chorus and Tybalt.

In 1935, Mr. Welles received the Lifetime Achievement Award of the American Film Institute, and last year the Directors Guild gave him its highest honor, the D.W. Griffith award. He was also given, in 1970, a special Oscar for "superlative artistry and versatility in the creation of motion pictures."

In 1982 he was awarded the French Legion of Honor.

(LAT, AP, Reuters)

Shooting in Kuwait Ministry

KUWAIT — A man was wounded when a colleague opened fire on him with a machine gun in an argument Thursday at the Kuwait Interior Ministry, a ministry statement said. It said the gunman was also wounded in the foot by security men trying to disarm him.

After China's Criticism, Nakasone May Cancel Visit to War Dead Shrine

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, yielding to sharp Chinese criticism, reportedly intends to cancel a planned visit next week to a Shinto shrine dedicated to Japan's war dead.

Mr. Nakasone touched off unexpectedly harsh denunciations in Beijing when he made an official visit to the Yasukuni Shrine on Aug. 15, the anniversary of Japan's surrender in World War II.

China's official Xinhua press agency said a week later that the prime minister's action had "pandered" to Japanese who wanted to deny their country's guilt for World War II. Last month, students marched through Tiananmen Square in Beijing, chanting "Down with Nakasone" and other anti-Japanese slogans in one of the biggest protest demonstrations there in years.

Japanese newspapers reported Wednesday that Mr. Nakasone hoped to avoid prolonging the controversy by calling off another visit to Yasukuni scheduled for next week. His intention was said to have been relayed Tuesday night to members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party by Takao Fujimori, the chief cabinet secretary and main government spokesman.

The party members reportedly objected strongly to the decision. According to Japanese newspapers, they contended that the prime minister should act consistently and complained that Japan was giving an impression of succumbing to Chinese pressure.

The Yasukuni Shrine, near the Imperial Palace grounds, honors nearly 2.5 million Japanese soldiers who gave their lives in the last century. Among those honored there, however, are convicted war criminals like Japan's wartime prime minister, Hideki Tojo.

In the current political debate, officials who go to Yasukuni tend to find themselves accused as militarists by anti-government critics.

For years, governing-party politicians sought to deflect such charges by insisting that their visits were made as private citizens. But Mr. Nakasone, an ardent nationalist, fueled the dispute on the Aug. 15 anniversary by becoming the first postwar prime minister to state that he had gone in his official capacity.

He apparently underestimated the depth of feeling in China, which puts its war dead at more than 20 million. The sensitivity resembled that shown three years ago when China denounced what it said were

distortions in Japanese textbook accounts of Japan's wartime occupation of Manchuria.

Relations have been further strained recently by a growing trade imbalance heavily in Japan's favor. China's trade deficit with Japan was \$1.2 billion in 1984, a figure that soared to \$4 billion in just the first eight months of this year.

Wu Urges Restraint on Japan
Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian of China told Japan on Thursday to "take note of the general feeling of the Chinese people" which gave rise to at least two recent anti-Japanese demonstrations. Reuters reported from Beijing.

A spokesman for the Japanese foreign minister, Shintaro Abe, who arrived earlier Thursday for talks in Beijing, said that Mr. Wu called on the Japanese not to do anything to disturb the friendly relations between the two countries.

Western diplomats interpreted this as a reference to China's call for Japanese leaders to refrain from further official visits to the Yasukuni Shrine.

Crackdown on Wall Posters

Chinese authorities, aided by student supporters, have cracked down on an outburst of free expression at China's leading university, tearing down or covering up wall posters that criticized Japan and called for liberty and democracy. The Washington Post reported from Beijing.

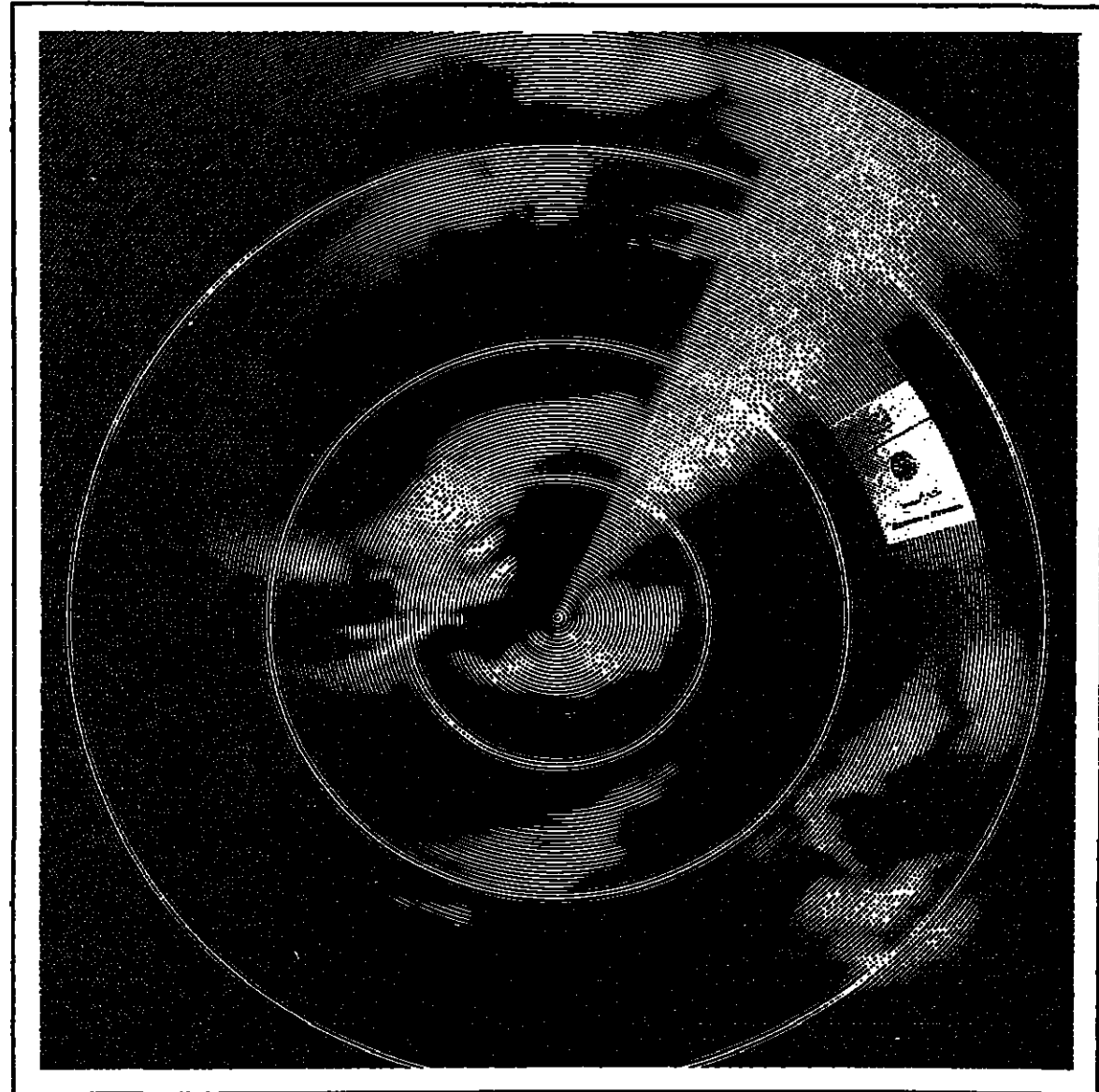
Amid about 200 to 250 posters pasted on bulletin boards at Beijing University last month to protest Japanese "militarism" and trade policies were a few that directly criticized the ruling Chinese Communist Party.

The posters, put up by an undetermined number of students, stirred considerable student interest. But they were visible for little more than a week before they began to be torn down or covered over.

Marguerite Yourcenar Is Ill

Reuters

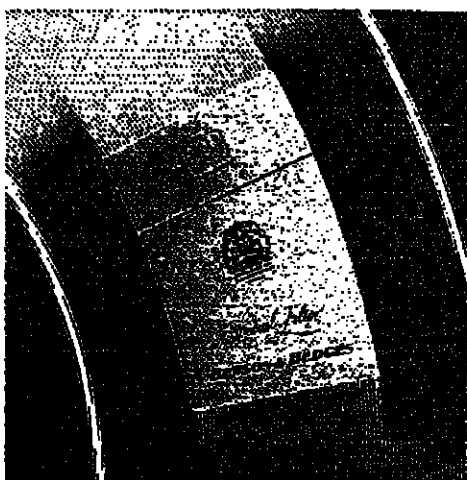
BOSTON — Marguerite Yourcenar, 62, the French novelist and the first woman to become a member of the Académie Française, is ill in Massachusetts General Hospital, a hospital spokesman said Thursday. She was admitted on Oct. 7 and requested that no details be released about the nature of her illness.



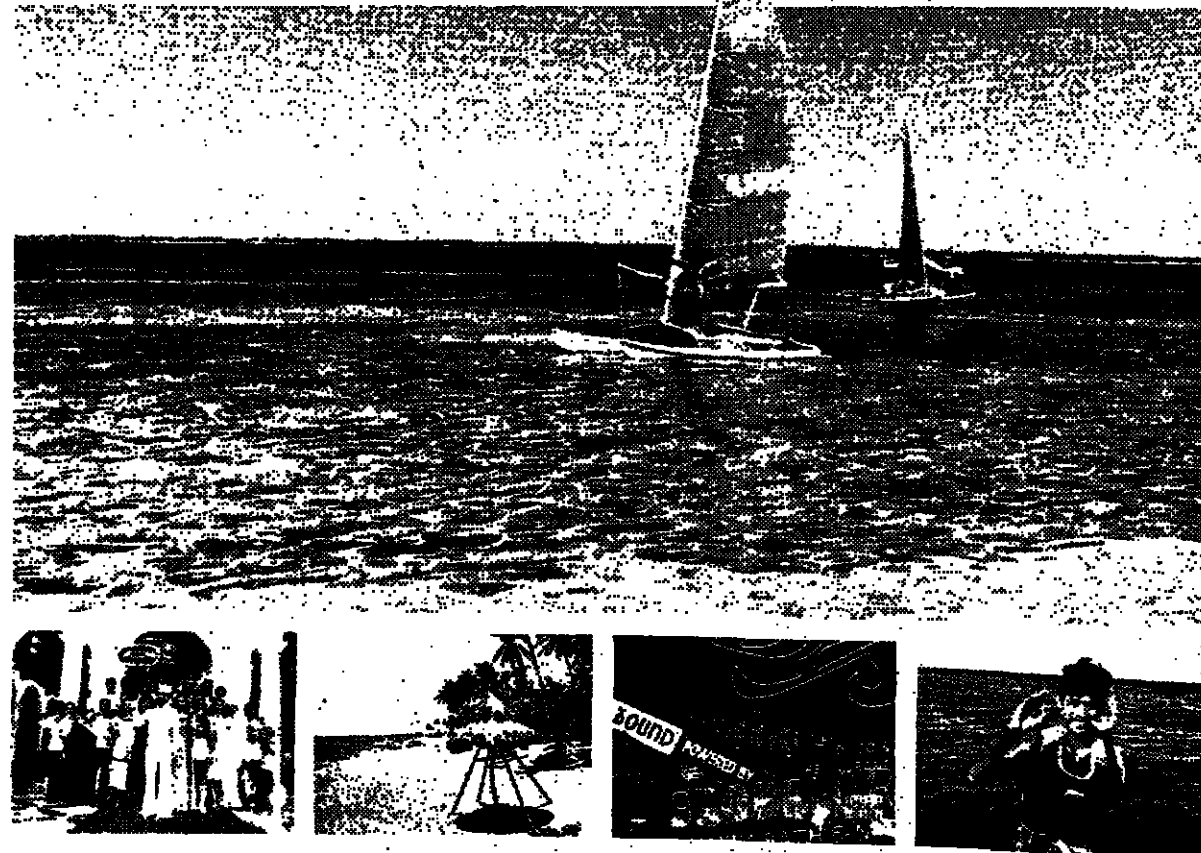
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Is Criticism May Cancel Dead Ship

Hijackers Have Left, Egypt Says

(Continued from Page 1)

leave Wednesday night on the basis of a report by Captain De Rosa that no one had been harmed.

At that time, authorities did not know that they had killed a passenger, he said.

The Italian ambassador to Egypt, Giovanni Migonolo, who spent more than six hours aboard the ship talking with passengers and crew in Port Said, told the Italian news agency ANSA in Cairo, that Leon Klinghoffer, 69, a Jewish American from New York, who was confined to a wheelchair, was murdered Tuesday afternoon.

The hijackers made all the British and American civilians lie down, among whom was Leon Klinghoffer, Mr. Migonolo was quoted as saying. "The hijackers pushed him onto his wheelchair and dragged it to the side of the boat where, in cold blood, they shot him in the face."

"The corpse was then thrown into the sea along with the wheelchair."

Mr. Mubarak, in his remarks in Cairo reported by the state-owned Middle East News Agency, said: "Egypt did what it deemed to be in the general interest. Since we were told that nobody had been killed or wounded, and since countries like Italy and Germany agreed to our course of action to save 400 people and the ship, we decided to go ahead and let the hijackers go."

"Five hours later we were told there was a murdered man and, a little later, a murdered woman," Mr. Mubarak said. He was referring to an Austrian woman who had gone into hiding on the ship and was found Thursday morning.

In acting the way it did, Mr. Mubarak said, Egypt was guided by the way U.S. hostages were from a hijacked Trans World Airlines plane were saved in Beirut last June.

The PLO sent three envoys to help to negotiate the passengers' release in cooperation with Egypt and Italy.

A PLO official in Tunis said the hijackers, who he identified as four Palestinians aged between 22 and 24, originally intended to carry out an operation in Israel.

"They were planning to go to Tel Aviv," he said. "Why they changed their minds we don't know."

The ship was due to stop in Ashdod, Israel, after leaving Egypt. (AP, Reuters)



Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, discussing the hijacking.

Asian-Americans: A 'Model Minority'

(Continued from Page 1)

study offered no general explanation.

But one of the authors, Robert Gardner, said that part of the explanation may be that a high proportion of the Asian immigrants to the U.S. since 1965 tend to come from the better educated, higher occupational classes of their home countries, bringing a high level of skills and motivation.

The study did suggest that the educational gains, at least, may be attributable to "strong parental pressure and support and a level of discipline other groups lack."

The authors quoted John Whit-

more of the University of Michigan as telling U.S. News and World Report: "If an American child isn't doing well in school, his parents think the teacher or school has failed or the student just doesn't have it. The Asian parent's view is that the student isn't trying hard enough. Put shoulder to wheel and there will be a payoff."

Tension With Blacks Cited

American urban areas need to establish education and community crime prevention programs to defuse tension between Asians and blacks and to help fearful immigrants shed their distrust, according to a report by the Philadelphia

Human Relations Commission, The Associated Press reported from Philadelphia.

"Many Asians fear any contact with blacks, think all blacks are criminals and practice violence, and believe that all Americans are a threat to them — even those who seek to help them," said the Reverend James S. Allen Sr., the commission chairman.

The commission said Wednesday it focused on Philadelphia, where members documented 38 confrontations between blacks and Asians from January 1984 to July 1985, but also studied San Francisco, New York and Los Angeles.

U.S. House Votes to Curb Textile Imports

(Continued from Page 1)

garded the diminished margin of victory for the bill as a victory.

Overriding a presidential veto requires the votes of two-thirds of those casting ballots; and, thus, the number needed in any specific instance depends on how many of the 435 congressmen answer the roll call.

President Ronald Reagan has moved vigorously to counter the aggressive congressional mood on trade. Mr. Reagan has made four speeches on trade; has unveiled his

own initiative, including lodging unfair trade complaints himself; and has taken strong action to bring down the strong dollar, which is considered the major cause of the trade deficit.

"Today's vote shows that congressional enthusiasm for self-destruction is waning," said the U.S. trade representative, Clayton Ventre, the main administration spokesman on trade.

In pleading for support for the bill, Representative Ed Jenkins, Democrat of Georgia, called it "the last gasp for our industry" that has

lost 200,000 jobs since 1980. He said passing the textile bill would signal trading partners that America wanted to preserve its industrial base from surging imports.

During the debate, many congressmen listed textile mills in their districts that had been closed because of imports, which have more than doubled between 1980 and 1984.

"You can hardly find any domestically made material" on the shelves of U.S. retail stores, said Mr. Broyhill.

Israel Says It Can Prove Arafat Role in Hijacking

(Continued from Page 1)

PLO's compound in Tunis, which was bombed last week by Israeli planes.

When asked why members of a pro-Arafat faction of the Palestine Liberation Front would direct the ship toward a Syrian port, as they did the first day of the crisis, Mr. Kimche argued that after the plans went awry "they did a number of things that were not quite rational."

Syria expelled Mr. Arafat in 1983 over his accusations that Damascus was fomenting rebellion among his guerrillas in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

Arafat Awaits Word

Edward Schumacher of The New York Times reported earlier from Tunis:

Mr. Arafat said at a news conference Wednesday that he was awaiting more information from his negotiating team before saying who the hijackers were.

He also said he would not go ahead with proposed peace talks involving a joint Palestinian-Jordanian team with the United States unless he received a "guarantee that the Americans are not going to try to assassinate me."

He again denied any PLO involvement in the hijacking. "It is our policy that we are against any kind of terrorism because we suffer from Israeli-organized terrorism," he said.

Repeating earlier charges, Mr. Arafat accused the United States of being involved in the Israeli bombing last week of his headquarters, which he said was an attempt to kill him. The United States has denied involvement in the raid.

He said that on Monday he sent a negotiating team to Egypt led by Hani al-Hassan and Mr. Abbas, both top officials in the PLO, to be part of a joint Egyptian-Italian-Palestinian negotiating team.

He said the team, using Egyptian Navy communications, failed to elicit a response from the hijackers during the first 24 hours.

He said it was only after the Italian liner was turned away by Syria and returned to a point off Port Said that the hijackers responded to radio messages from the negotiating team.

"I don't know why we succeeded, but we did," he said.

"It was through the complete co-ordination and cooperation with

Algerian Leader Visits Tunis

The Associated Press

TUNIS — President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria arrived Thursday in Tunis for a short visit, his second to Tunisia since Sept. 2.

Egypt and Italy that we received this final result," he said.

Turning to the proposed peace talks, Mr. Arafat said that in addition to the guarantee he wanted from the Reagan administration, he also had to complete discussions with both President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and King Hussein of Jordan to "reassess the situation."

U.S. to Invest In Its Bases In Philippines

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of the military bases agreement with Washington; the agreement comes up for review in 1989 and for possible renegotiation in 1991. But these requests may be linked to a government bid to obtain more aid from the United States, according to congressional and administration sources.

A Soviet military presence in the Philippines could result in "a basic reversal of the strategic balance" in the region, Mr. Armitage said. The navy secretary, John F. Lehman Jr. said it "would be a horrendous situation were the Soviets able to operate out of the Philippines."

A report last month by the minority staff of the Senate Armed Services subcommittee on military construction, based on a visit in August, found security breaches at both bases. At Subic Bay, the subcommittee staff learned that an armed New People's Army squad had camped inside the perimeter.

The Senate report urged the Pentagon to delay its plan to spend \$1.3 billion for housing, runways and other facilities "until greater certainty is established that the United States will continue to be a welcome guest."

Mr. Armitage said he had not changed his assessment of last spring that the military struggle between the Marcos government and the Communist guerrillas could end in a stalemate on the battlefield "in three to five years time" if present trends continued.

"I would state that the trend in the Philippines is still deteriorating," although at "a slightly lower rate" in recent months, he said.

He attributed this partly to "rudimentary improvements" in the performance of the Philippine armed forces, but more to spreading disenchantment with the New People's Army among a pro-American Filipino population.

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Herald Tribune



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Ireland	£ Ir.	115	62	34
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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Dr. Baker, Do as You Say

Dipping generously into other people's pockets, Treasury Secretary James Baker has nonetheless shown a welcome new concern for the huge debt of the developing nations.

Until Mr. Baker took charge, the Reagan administration talked as if the crippling debt burden—well over \$400 billion—was strictly a matter between debtor nations and their private bankers. It seemed to ignore the threat to financial stability if one or more of the big debtors defaulted or broke under the strain of austere loan conditions. Observing only spotty improvement in the last three years and the prospect that things could well turn worse again, Mr. Baker is now pressing for greater efforts by the banks, international lending institutions and the debtors themselves.

The secretary laid out a three-part program at the Seoul meeting of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank: "First and foremost," comprehensive economic planning and restructuring by debtor countries. Second, more lending and more policy direction by the World Bank and regional development banks. Third, more loans by private banks.

Mr. Baker may underestimate the depth of the problem when he urges commercial banks to extend \$20 billion of new credits in the next three years. He surely overestimates the banks' enthusiasm for venturing deeper into the swamp. He hints that the U.S. government might make a further contribution, but he promises nothing. He offers no hope at all for

major reductions in America's budget deficit, which badly strains the world's economy by holding up the dollar's value and interest rates.

Still, it is progress to find the Reagan administration no longer pretending that the mounting debt crisis does not threaten vital American interests. The secretary proposes to involve the United States in the politics of other nations, both donors and debtors, and in the policies of private banks and multinational aid agencies. Ahead of him lies much pulling and hauling over who is to do what when.

Because of America's budget deficit and congressional fatigue with foreign aid, the administration hopes new money can come from somewhere else. Recognizing that the IMF itself had a deficit for the first time last year, Mr. Baker looks for more aid from the World Bank, the Inter-American Bank and other regional institutions and from private commercial banks. But he insists that the borrowers should devise additional serious reforms. America's awakening should not be mistaken for a free lunch for overseas.

Mr. Baker cautioned all creditor nations: "Sound policies and sustained, low-inflation growth in the industrial countries must provide the essential foundation for a successful debt strategy." Back in Washington now, the Treasury chief needs finally to articulate a sound budget policy for the industrial country that most flagrantly violates his prescription.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

OPEC: Down but Not Out

OPEC seems to have collapsed. It continues to exist as an organization, but it will no longer try to control the world price of oil. The immediate effects will be good for the countries that import oil, but it will also be a test of their wisdom. Before the celebration begins, it might be useful to see where OPEC's troubles came from—and ask what comes next.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is the victim of a worldwide reaction to its ambitions. Shortages, aggravated by panic, pushed oil prices sky-high from 1979 to 1981. OPEC tried to hold them there. But at those prices, people around the world decided that they could get along with less oil, and for several years consumption fell. Last year it started to rise slightly again, but that did OPEC very little good. By then it was trying to cope with a rising threat on the other side of the equation as the new prices brought new wells into production to compete with the cartel. Mexico now produces more oil than any OPEC member. Britain has become a major exporter. There are countries—for example, Brazil, Egypt and India—in which the new production is less conspicuous but has displaced substantial amounts of imported oil.

With world consumption down and production up, OPEC has been cutting exports drastically in its struggle to keep markets tight and

prevent prices from falling. By this summer OPEC's production was less than half the 1979 level; Saudi Arabia's was barely one-fourth. But with prices still soft, the OPEC governments have decided that they cannot cut production any further. The attempts to enforce the cartel's rules have now ended.

The immediate prospect is more oil at lower prices—possibly much lower. That is where the test of the industrial countries' prudence and policy will arise. If they simply splash the oil around, reverting to bad old habits and burning whatever becomes available because it is cheap, they will soon push their consumption back up to a point at which markets are tight and control once again resides with OPEC and particularly with the Saudis. Can you guess what will happen then?

Earlier this year the U.S. Geological Survey published figures showing that the oil reserves in the Gulf region are still by far the world's largest and that the probability of finding anything remotely similar elsewhere is exceedingly low. As the years pass, with every country producing its oil at the maximum possible rates, the remaining reserves of accessible oil will increasingly be concentrated in the Middle East. OPEC has suffered a defeat this year that is severe but not necessarily final.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

New Battles of Britain

The Britain we know from novels, films and television serials was, for all its class divisions, a law-abiding, relatively homogeneous society. The Britain that now erupts on front pages and news shows is sharply transformed, struggling with the effects of decades of decline, including a decline of respect for its civil institutions.

Britain's riots are about race without being race riots. The black and Asian immigrant populations remain relatively small, and Britain's cities are not as strictly segregated as many of America's. Poor whites and blacks live together, despair together and riot together. The affected neighborhoods suffer at least twice as much unemployment as the nationwide average of 13 percent. Among teenagers, who have been at the core of the latest violence, expectations for a responsible, employed adulthood are shockingly remote.

The inner cities of Britain first erupted in 1981, prompting new social programs and reform of police methods. But the job programs were undermined by continued stagnation.

The extra social spending has lost ground to local budget-cutting mandated by the central government. Even the police reforms seem to be crumbling under the stress of community hostility. A sense of the recent official rhetoric seemed almost calculated to incite.

But Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government can also blame its predecessors: now arrayed in Labor and Social Democratic oppositions. The immigration that was properly permitted during the decolonization of the 1950s and 1960s brought imperial subjects to Britain's cities just in time to make them the main victims of industrial contraction. Mrs. Thatcher has had to cope with a generously conceived but now unaffordable welfare state.

More clearly even than four years ago, unskilled young Britons in the inner cities see themselves as left out of the government's plans for eventual economic revival. As long as they do, these outbursts of violence are likely to be repeated.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Opinion

Achille Lauro: Italian Getaway?

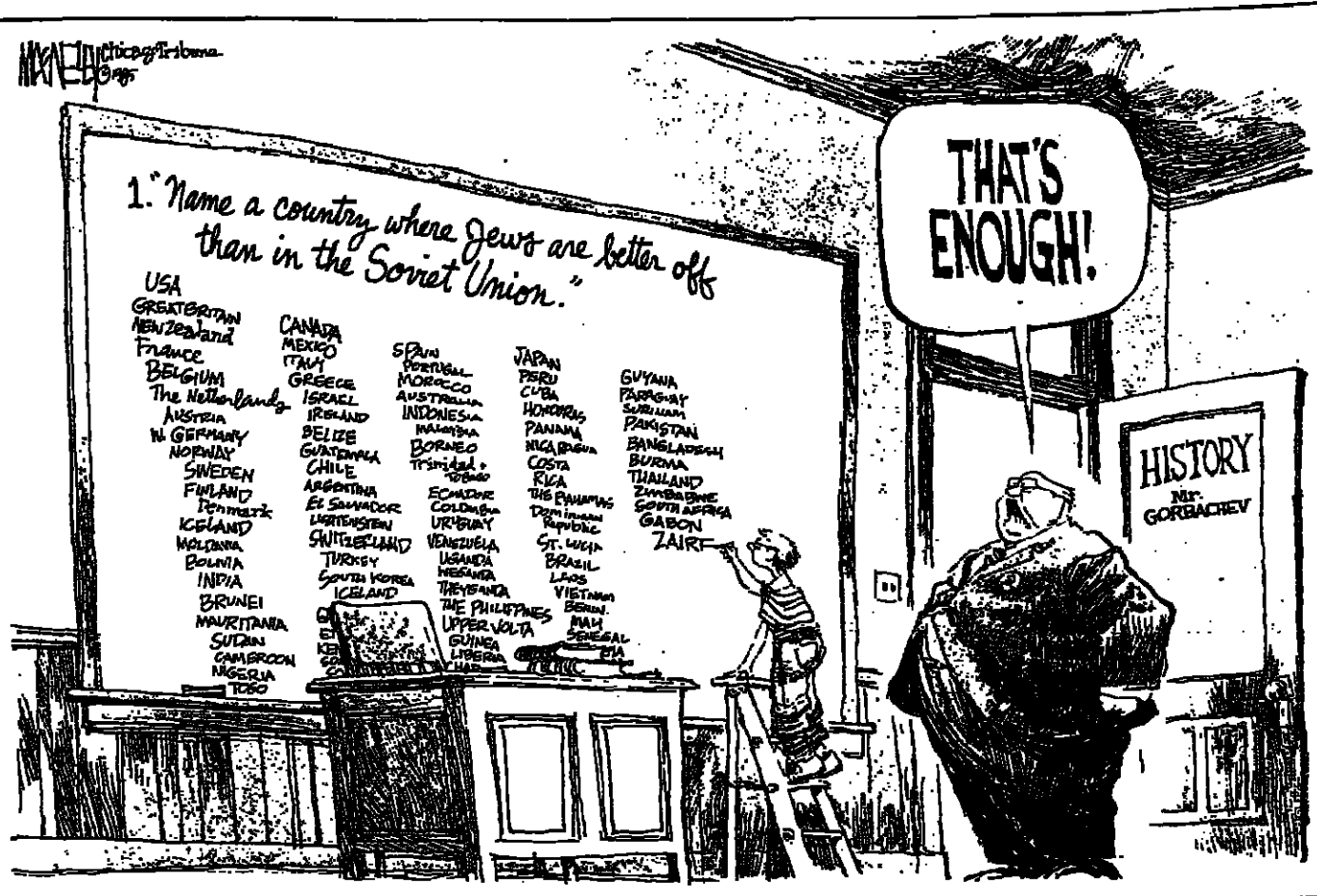
The United States, which emerges as the hijackers' victim, will have questions for its Italian ally. Instead of the "diplomatic success" claimed by Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, Italy's contribution may have been to Cretia up a "negotiated solution" that let the terrorists vanish unchallenged after the crime.

—Le Monde (Paris).

Now the Russians Might Help

Lebanon isn't safe for anyone. The kidnappings of four Soviet citizens in Beirut make clear that Russians have no special immunity. The White House denounced the abductions as "an act of terrorism" that underscores the need for concerted anti-terrorist action by all nations. It was a prompt and proper reaction.

—The Seattle Times.



The World's Refugees Need a Manager-Statesman

By Alan K. Simpson and Edward M. Kennedy

Senator Simpson, Republican of Wyoming, is chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Immigration and Refugee Policy. Senator Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, is the senior Democratic member.

WASHINGTON — The hoopla and high protocol surrounding the current session of the General Assembly cannot obscure the fact that the United Nations at 40 is increasingly on trial in the United States. UN-bashing in Congress has become as prevalent as U.S.-bashing in the United Nations, and both sides need to look for confidence-building measures to halt the trend.

One such opportunity is at hand this fall—the changing of the guard at one of the world's most important agencies, the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees.

Few actions will more clearly signal whether the United Nations is pursuing business as usual or heeding constructive suggestions for reform in its key humanitarian agencies.

The global refugee crisis never ends. Often it seems to move from one calamity to another, as thousands and sometimes millions of men, women and children are forced to abandon homes and countries.

These problems are of special concern to the American people, and the United States is the hope of first resort for many refugees. But the indispensable link in international ef-

orts to alleviate their plight is the work of the UN high commissioner. With his help, tens of millions of refugees have survived appalling hardship and resumed life in dignity.

In the 35 years since the office was created, refugee problems have escalated dramatically, and there is little prospect that the challenge will ease in years to come. The high commissioner is now, more than ever before, the world community's best means for responding to the needs of the world's 10 million refugees, including three and a half million in desperate circumstances in Southwest Asia and Pakistan and millions more in Sudan and other parts of Africa.

The high commissioner's job is a tough one. Refugees, by definition, have crossed an international border and are often without a government to defend their interests or guarantee their safety. Through the prestige of his office, the high-commissioner-statesman fills this gap, persuading

governments to do the right thing, encouraging reluctant ministers and even heads of state to work together to protect basic human rights.

No less important, however, is the work of the high-commissioner-as-chief-executive—someone who breaks logjams when lives are on the line, expedites emergency relief and coordinates long-term assistance.

In our view, these two related roles of the high commissioner are inextricably related. As the overwhelming human tragedies of recent times have shown, the politics and logistics of refugee relief pose some of the most daunting management problems in the world today. When the high commissioner performs both important missions well, the office gains a stature that can be used to deal with future crises and to raise funds for continuing operations.

The high commissioner has programs in 80 countries and a budget of \$300 million for the current year—

funded almost entirely by the voluntary contributions of United Nations members, including a one-third share from the United States. Other international, national and private charities and voluntary agencies have programs that complement, and sometimes complicate, the UN effort and multiply by several-fold the relief that can be directed to a crisis. Inevitably, the success of all these efforts depends on the foundation laid by the high commissioner and his skill in marshaling relief.

In past appointments, the United Nations has chosen high commissioners with little need for attention to executive ability, but now the size and scope of the office have changed. Given the current and likely future needs of the world, the high commissioner must be an experienced manager as well as an able diplomat. A high commissioner who meets both standards will have the strong support of the American people—and the enduring gratitude of the millions of present and future refugees who may indeed owe their very lives to him.

The New York Times.

The Gorbachev Generation Seems to Be Different

By William Pfaff

PARIS — As Mikhail Gorbachev, his Paris visit completed, prepares to meet Ronald Reagan in Geneva, it is clear that the change in the way the Soviet government addresses the world goes beyond mere public relations. There is a new skill in communication and a new assurance, but a new uncertainty as well, evident on matters of human rights.

For the introduction of human rights questions into the formal relations between nations, we have to thank the Helsinki final act of 1975. John J. Maresca is the American diplomat who was part of these negotiations from start to finish, and he has just published a succinct and graceful account of what went on ("To Helsinki," published by Duke University). As he writes, the novelty of the final act was that it introduced the principle that human rights questions are "a legitimate aspect of relations between states and that discussion of human-rights-related issues is therefore not a form of intervention in internal affairs."

The Soviet negotiators seem not to have fully grasped the implications of this when they signed the final act. The result has put them on the defensive ever since. They have been steadily and repeatedly challenged on human rights matters in the formal Helsinki review meetings and other international forums, in nongovernmental meetings and the press, and in meetings with Western leaders—as in Paris, where questions on human rights were the one thing that agitated Mr. Gorbachev. Even inside the Soviet Union, Helsinki Watch groups were formed and had to be suppressed in the blaze of international publicity.

The Soviet response to this challenge has

changed over the last 10 years. The old bluster and defiance about "hostile provocations" can still be heard, but Soviet officials increasingly have found it necessary to defend themselves by making reference to the Western standards that form the basis of the criticisms made of them.

When Mr. Gorbachev was interviewed by French television on the eve of his Paris visit, he evaded direct answers to human rights questions by asserting that economic and social "rights" are better defended in Russia than in the West.

From lesser figures, among the new generation of Russian officials, a more plaintive argument increasingly is heard, particularly from those who have worked in and know the West. These people say that national custom and tradition have to be taken into account in criticizing their country. Abstract Western notions of rights and justice, they say, cannot be arbitrarily imposed on societies with an entirely different history.

There is something in this, of course. Even if the will to reform existed in the Kremlin, one could not reasonably expect a set of Western conceptions to be taken over wholesale in a Russian society that has never known anything but autocratic government.

The argument these Russians make, however, implicitly concedes the critics' case. In the past, censorship, secrecy, prison or internal exile for dissenters were definitely used by Communists to be essential elements in the discipline of a great revolutionary movement. Now these things are apologetically ascribed to the unfortunate histo-

ry of a still backward country, toward which the rest of us should practice tolerance.

It is an argument only indirectly made, to be sure. It comes from the younger and more Westernized Soviet functionaries. These, however, are the people who, under Mikhail Gorbachev, are taking over leadership of the U.S.S.R. from the old men who knew the heroic age of Lenin and the dark age of Stalin. All but one or two of the old men knew only backward Russia, Bolshevism, fear, struggle. The new men know the West, liberal ideas, the way the rest of the world works.

They perhaps know too much for their own good. We are apparently seeing, for the first time, Soviet intelligence and diplomatic defectors who act for reasons of conscience.

The old men found legitimacy in their participation in the revolution and the ordeals that followed; in the industrial transformation of Russia, triumphant ventures into space and projection of Soviet power to the open seas and the revolutionary Third World. The Gorbachev generation are postwar men who have accomplished nothing—as yet. They have the force of Russian nationalism behind them, and it is Russian nationalism that they serve.

Is there ideological conviction as well? Mr. Gorbachev, in his Paris news conference, remarked that ideological divergences should not affect interstate relations "as was the case with medieval fanatics." That is an odd thing for a Communist to say, when you think about it.

We are still a long way from seeing an end to ideology in Soviet affairs, certainly. We are not, perhaps, as far from it as we used to be.

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Achille Lauro: Pat Answers Don't Stop Terrorism

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — The ordeal of the Achille Lauro was mercifully brief, and the message is loud and clear: Chest-thumping, let-me-tell-you-how-to-do-it generalizations about "international terrorism" are worse than useless. To the degree that such generalizations suggest some sure way of ridding the world of the terrorist scourge, they not only deceive, they also make it harder to deal with individual terrorist acts in the only way you can: case by case.

Circumstances alter cases, sometimes drastically. The conventional wisdom of the armchair experts never seems to fit the incident at hand, which is why the experts are careful to direct their prescriptions and analyses to the next time around.

Last time around, for one example, it was an airplane. Some people said TWA 847 should never have been allowed to land at Beirut, which is a lot to ask of an air traffic controller when a pilot says he will run out of fuel in five minutes. Other tough guys said that once the TWA crisis was over, the United States should proclaim a policy of strict sanctions against any country harboring hijackers or hostage-takers. Now the next hijacking has come and gone. But it was a boat, which is to say that it was at sea. So much for rules about safe havens for hostage-takers.

The last time, Henry Kissinger, former Undersecretary of State, was seen Eagleburger and the Wall Street Journal led a chorus proclaiming the need for an unambiguous policy of retaliation, the only language terrorists understand. "What the U.S. policy ought to be when this incident is over [is] to announce that the U.S.

government from now on will retaliate—time, place and target of our choosing," said Mr. Eagleburger.

Not the least of what was wrong about this advice was that it already was U.S. policy. Within a week of taking office, Ronald Reagan said, "Let terrorists be aware that when the rules of international behavior are violated, our policy will be one of swift and effective retribution."

As recently as last February, in a major policy statement on terrorism, Secretary of State George Shultz said that "experience has taught us over the years that one of the best deterrents to terrorism is the certainty that swift and sure measures will be taken against those who engage in it."

Experience has taught us nothing of the sort. The United States has no firsthand experience. In every instance when it has been the target of terrorism (bombings of embassies as well as the marine compound, hostages held in Beirut or Tehran), the question of where and when to retaliate has turned out to be too hard. Meanwhile, the experience of Israel has simply demonstrated that retaliation does not, in fact, deter. From the Israeli record, a case can be made that, if anything, retaliation incites. That is the loudest message from the Achille Lauro. Consider that only six days before it was seized, the Israeli had practiced what the Reagan administration preaches by sending jet bombers to pulverize the PLO headquarters in Tunisia. The Reagan White House obviously approved—although it had second thoughts about how effusive its public approval

ought to be. And the Israelis had a right to expect approval. Only a year ago Mr. Shultz had pointed to Israel's policy of retaliation as a model.

"No nation has had more experience with terrorism than Israel, and no nation has made a greater contribution to our understanding of the problem and the best way to confront it," Mr. Shultz said at the Park Avenue Synagogue in New York. "Israel's contribution goes beyond the theoretical. Israel has won major battles in the war against terrorism in actions across its borders, in other continents, and in the land of Israel itself."

If that is not a ticket to Tunisia ("across its borders, in other continents"), it is surely a recommendation that retaliation is the way to go.

Yet within a week Israel was again the target of a hostage-taking. The hijackers of the Achille Lauro were demanding the release of 50 or more Palestinians from Israeli jails.

You do not have to connect the Tunisia air strike to the ship seizure (which may have taken more than a week to organize) to make the point. Either PLO chief Yasser Arafat could have called off the operation and didn't, which would suggest that he was not much cowed by the raid; or, as he insists, he was the villain.

Either way, what the experience of the Achille Lauro teaches us is one more time about the tormenting and incredibly complicated problem of international terrorism is that (1) diplomacy sometimes works and (2) deterrence, Israeli style, does not deter.

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Some Try to Get AIDS?

Victorian society could not defeat syphilis with a rule to abstain, but Dr. Fikky A. Assad of the World Health Organization thinks he can do the job with AIDS. "This is a disease that a man or a woman has to try to get. You have to go after it," he says ("UN Health Organization to Prepare Worldwide Strategy to Combat AIDS," Oct. 1). For patients with AIDS and carriers of people in danger of getting it, such remarks are an unnecessary insult in addition to the misery and fear they are already experiencing.

EDZERT BRONS, M.D.
Delft, Netherlands.

Henri Arrived Crowned

In his commentary in connection with Christo's wrapping of the Pont Neuf ("A Bad Wrap? Henry Just Might Have Approved," Oct. 4), John Hess says that Henri IV was crowned in Paris. He was crowned in Chartres on Feb. 27, 1594, and entered Paris on March 22 of that year.

BERNARD SINSHEIMER
Boulogne-Billancourt, France.

A Clue Worthy of Lucy

Good grief! What is Bert Rosenfield up to in his Sept. 28 crossword?

The Desert Is Scaring Europeans

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — In the early 1980s, ungainly steel structures began to spring up in the deserts of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Bahrain. These "cathedrals in the desert" are giant petrochemical crackers, often built with Korean labor and American know-how. Today, to the anger of boardrooms across Europe and the United States, they are coming on-stream and making basic plastics and

Trade maps project an intriguing new world in the 1990s.

fertilizers from the oil and waste gases that the Arabs had previously been flaring and watching go up in smoke. The cheap new chemicals from the Gulf represent much more than stiffer competition for the established manufacturers. They are the shape of things to come in a vast range of industries in which the world's hungry producers of basic commodities are now impatient to start making their own finished goods.

The Gulf oil states have moved downstream in order to add value to their raw materials. They have created panic and dismay among European petrochemical producers, and on Oct. 14 a crisis meeting is to be held in Brussels to try to head off the unpleasant row that has been developing between the European Community and Arab oil producers.

Both sides see the situation as a political powder keg, so talks arranged between the chairman of the Gulf Cooperation Council, Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmed, and the president of the EC Council of Ministers, Luxembourg's Foreign Minister Jacques Poos, will take place in conditions akin to secrecy.

Temperatures are already badly frayed by Saudi Arabia's accusations that the EC has put up protectionist barriers against its burgeoning chemical exports, and by muttered threats from the kingdom of retaliation against the \$12 billion worth of European goods imported there yearly.

On the European side there are fears that unless the influx of highly competitive ethylene derivatives can be staunch, there could be an industrial collapse of devastating proportions. The cheap Arab "building block" plastics are likely to rob the Europeans of about 10 percent of their usual markets. That, coupled with the EC companies' persisting overcapacity of 15 percent, could unleash a price war and a wave of bankruptcies in a sector that is crucial to Europe's high-tech industries.

It is not only the Gulf states that will be changing the balance of industrial power with their low-priced petrochemical feedstocks. Libya has a big ethylene plant coming into service next year; Canada and Indonesia are well on the way to becoming petrochemical superpowers; Mexico is embroiled in a bitter trade dispute with the U.S. fertilizer lobby.

Saudi Arabia is only two-thirds of its way through an investment program that by 1990 will have sunk \$15 billion into petrochemical complexes.

Trade pattern maps now being produced by some economists project an intriguing new world in the 1990s. Europe and the United States are no longer shown as the big plastics producers by the new maps, but to the sidelines, having been crowded to the sidelines by the new petrochemical complexes as joint venture partners, so the American position is rather better than that of Europe, where the industry now faces losing much of its yearly \$1-billion chemical exports.

The prospect of having to hand over to emerging nations in such a key sector is viewed with alarm in Europe—yet the writing has been on the wall for more than 10 years. In 1973, when OPEC's success brought to an end some 30 years of oil at \$2 a barrel, it also pushed products like naphtha from \$25 a ton to \$200 overnight, and opened the Middle East oil countries' eyes to the importance of developing as an industrial bloc.

The importance of the deal that the Europeans must eventually make with the Gulf states goes far beyond the outlook for the oil industry itself. It will set a precedent for future arrangements in other sectors. Chemicals are just the first of many advanced sectors that must, in whole or in part, eventually be transferred across to the newly industrializing nations of Southern Asia or Latin America and to the Third World.

It is not possible to prevent these transfers, nor is it desirable—as a glance at the non-OPEC nations' towering debt mountain and at the Third World's losing battle against death and disease will confirm.

So for the industrialized countries the essential policy will be to build economic relationships that promise future cooperation rather than the sort of bitter competition that their more mature industries cannot win.

JAMES WHISTON
Issy-les-Moulineaux, France.

FROM OUR OCT. 11 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: U.S.-Canada Forest Fire Rages
NEW YORK — All records in the history of forest fires on the Canadian-American border have been outdone by the disastrous outbreak in Minnesota and Manitoba. The dead are estimated at between 200 and 500, while 5,000 people are homeless and 2,000 are missing. Territory a thousand square miles in extent has been swept by the flames. Some idea of the conflagration may be gained from the fact that the fire area was covered with dry moss eighteen inches deep. This was swallowed up by the flames, which swept along in masses one hundred feet high. Five towns have been destroyed and relief trains are being run through the devastated district, picking up refugees along the line. The fire is hardly likely to stop until the wind ceases or rain falls in torrents.

1935: Real Reforms in Soviet Russia?
PARIS — Our correspondent in Moscow recently called attention to a series of reforms in Soviet Russia. Family life has been restored by stringent laws concerning divorce; remuneration is being more apportioned in relation to individual merits and capacities; and private estate is being allotted to the peasants in small but sufficient size. These reforms undoubtedly mark a movement away from the earlier Russian Socialist experiment. But it would be premature to interpret them as an evolution towards uncontrolled private initiative. Rather they seem to indicate that the present masters of Soviet Russia have sensed a real danger for Russian national life in the process of killing the individual, spiritually speaking, for the smoother working of the state machine.

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The Desert Is Scaring Europeans
By Giles Merritt

October 11, 1985

Liechtenstein's Treasures in New York

by John Russell

NEW YORK — The Metropolitan Museum never hesitates to think big, as we all know. Thinking big is not always such a great idea, but there are times when thinking big, thinking straight and thinking brave are one and the same thing and one of them will come about on Oct. 26, when the very large loan exhibition called "Liechtenstein: The Princely Collections" opens to the general public after weeks of members' previews.

Thinking big can sometimes be taken literally, in this context. The great late Rubens altarpiece, "The Assumption of the Virgin," may well be the largest Old Master painting ever to be brought into the Met. (Before it could be got safely inside, it had to be uncrated in the street. Door frames had then to be removed, and walls to be taken down.) But in the end it is not, of course, the dimensions of the "Assumption" that count. (They are 108 1/2 inches by 138 1/2 inches — or more than 5 by 3 1/2 meters.) It is the fact that this is Rubens's last and largest account of a subject to which he had returned again and again. It is also relevant that the "Assumption," though shown briefly in Lucerne, Switzerland, in 1948, has not been seen in public since and has recently been cleaned for the present exhibition with entirely happy results.

If we add to this that the exhibition also includes the monumental series of paintings by Rubens on the theme of the Roman consul and warrior Decius Mus — once again, an experience without parallel in any museum in the United States — it will be clear that this exhibition has things to offer that have never been available in this country before. Nor are they ever likely to be available again, given that neither the Louvre, the Prado nor the Alte Pinakothek in Munich — the only museums that are comparably strong in Rubens — is ever likely to lend on such a scale to an American museum.

It also has a lot of material that has to be learned, as well as looked at. Even if you are a paid-up member of the anti-handgun lobby, you may come away from this exhibition convinced that in the right maker's hands, and quite some time ago, the sporting gun could be a thing of astonishing beauty. But you will have to work at it a little, just as you will have to work at the ivory tankard carved in Vienna in 1676 before you identify it as what many qualified observers believe it to be — the single most important piece of German High Baroque ivory carving.

Whereas the traditional role of the tankard has always been to quench thirst and promote good will, this particular vessel has overtones of sinister and mindless brutality. Venus and Mars, so far from being complementary, are partners in destruction, mir-

ror-images of one another, monsters of ingenuity and depravity of whom one would find it hard to say which was the worse of the two.

Quite apart from conundrums such as these and many others, which call not only for close looking but for careful reading and historical cross-referral, there is the fact that the Liechtenstein collections as a whole are of a kind that does not exist in this country and was specific to a Europe that no longer exists.

In the 1930s, the Liechtenstein collections had been fundamental to the great city of Vienna for more than 200 years. Every serious visitor wanted to get in to see them, and almost every serious visitor succeeded. In general conversation, Liechtenstein was primarily the name of a family, rather than of a tiny principality nestled somewhere between the hip pocket of Switzerland and the vest pocket of Austria.

When the collections were spirited out of Austria to Vaduz, the capital of Liechtenstein, in difficult and dangerous circumstances in the last months of World War II, it was not because Vaduz was an earthly paradise but because Prince Franz Josef II, then the reigning prince of Liechtenstein, had taken care to ensure the neutrality of the tiny country that had belonged to his family since the early 18th century.

As European family names go, not many were grander. Liechtensteins had been people of consequence in central Europe since

1368, when Johann I von Liechtenstein had become the confidant and right-hand man of the Habsburg Duke Albrecht III of Austria, and since 1390, when Georg III von Liechtenstein (formerly chancellor of the University of Vienna) became Bishop of Trent, in Lombardy, which at that time was a Habsburg fief.

The family never bred another bishop, but in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries it was very strong indeed in statesmen, soldiers, courtiers, technologists of weaponry and very large landowners.

Shrewd, straight and staunch, they made themselves consistently indispensable to the crowned heads of the day — not least, by the unsecured and doubtless often forgiven loans that they were ready to put up at short notice. In return, whole towns, big country houses, distant castles and vast stretches of land came their way. (As for duchies, they stuck to the Liechtensteins like burrs.) In Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia and Lower Austria they were everywhere, and they never put a foot wrong. Right up to the final dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1918, they held high office at court, and right up to the end of World War II they had large holdings in Czechoslovakia, as well as in Austria.

In the course of their multifarious activities, the Liechtensteins collected in an entirely personal and largely spontaneous way. Each generation had its own preoccupations. The words "overall planning" were never heard, and would have made no sense. It was never the family's intention that the collections should end up as a living encyclopedia of the fine arts. What they wanted, they got, and that was that.

The earliest acquisition of paintings seems to have occurred in 1568, when the marvelously evocative portrait of Ladislaus, Count of Haag, by Hans Mielich, entered the collection. And the good news is that after a period when some great paintings had to be sold, works of art are being bought again. Rubens's oil sketch for his "Mars and Rhea Silvia" is a recent arrival, for instance, and so is the august and austere painting by the early 16th-century Dutch painter Herman Posthumus, called "Fantastic Landscape With Roman Ruins."

It is not for me to review the exhibition at this stage. But it may be worth saying that Dr. Reinhold Baumstark, the youthful director of the Liechtenstein collections, intended from the first to plan it as much in operative terms as in any more conventional ones. It begins with an overture in which the main themes of the exhibition are sounded. Act I proceeds in varied and picturesque style until it ends with a festive and euphoric finale in which we turn a corner and come upon one of the most spectacular episodes in the history of human conveyance.

We see, that is to say, the celebrated roco-

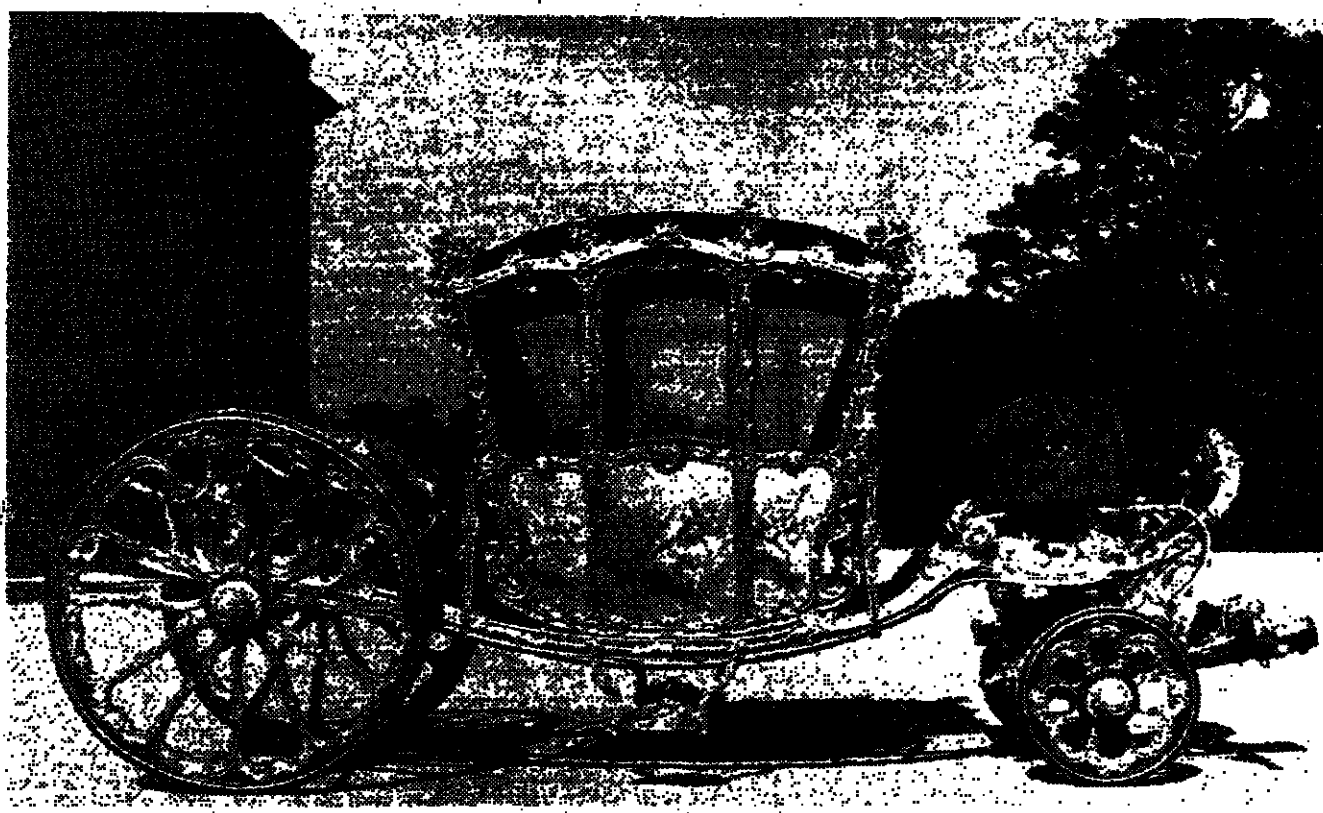
Continued on page 9



Hyacinthe Rigaud's portrait of Prince Joseph Wenzel von Liechtenstein.



Detail of Rubens's "Assumption of the Virgin."



The Golden Carriage.

Metropolitan Museum of Art

Rock Video Catches Up With Merce Cunningham

by Anna Kisselgoff

NEW YORK — The music-television channel MTV may have promoted the idea of spliced-in, cut-up, dissociated imagery to rock to anyone who has followed Merce Cunningham's prophetic view of discontinuity-continuity in his choreography.

As rock video after rock video bombards us in bars, restaurants, department stores, beauty salons, discos, boutiques and cable-equipped living rooms, the link between life and art that Cunningham has patiently pointed out for 25 years no longer seems merely a hypothesis. What is more Cunningham, in theory, than rock videos in which music interacts with movement by dancers but seems unrelated to it? Or where sound invades a screen with multiple messages, where fragmentation is furthered by rapid cuts away from one image to another? In short, the dissociation behind Cunningham's dances is felt all around us.

Cunningham discusses his core ideas in "The Dancer and the Dance," a newly published book of interviews with the avant-garde dancer and choreographer by the French arts journalist, Jacqueline Lesschaeve (Marion Boyars Publishers, distributed by Scribners, \$27.50). Since the fundamentals of Cunningham's thinking are found here in collected form, the book is an excellent introduction to those seriously interested in finding out more about him. For those to whom he is familiar, the interviews are a convenient restatement worked into new, detailed analyses of how his dances are composed.

Cunningham's insistence on exploring different ways of viewing dance, of giving it a nonlinear structure, is, he has often declared, consistent with his premise that art can, even does, operate in the manner of life. Lesschaeve conducted these interviews in 1977 (some updating has been included), long before MTV came into vogue. Yet the techniques used in rock videos are merely an amplified version of the discontinuity Cunningham observed in ordinary television — and as we switched channels, he said, we became accustomed to images and ideas with no apparent logical connection. Dance too, he stated, did not have to be composed or viewed in a traditionally ordered way.

And so MTV, so to speak, has caught up with Cunningham. More to the point, Cunningham was again a pioneer as the first choreographer to begin sustained video work as an extension of his choreography. Yes, but is it art? If MTV is not (and it is not), there is certainly an aesthetic at work in Cunningham's case.

It is Lesschaeve's goal to have the choreographer explain this aesthetic in his own words. The original 1980 edition of the book was in French. This first American edition is said to go back to Cunningham's tapes in English, although there are a few lapses. Did Cunningham really say "canalize" instead of

channel? In the past, he has said that he attended college for one year in Washington, D. C. — here, it comes out University of Washington in Seattle. Nonetheless, there are new and valuable appendices on the repertoire by David Vaughan.

Cunningham's willingness to explain his compositional processes for specific works is highly unusual. Readers unfamiliar with his use of chance devices while creating a piece might find it hard to follow him when he refers to the charts he drew up, for example, for the 1976 "Torso." Yet in discussing how he threw coins or used other chance procedures to arrive at the final spatial arrangements from these charts, to see who faced back or front at which time and so on, he stands to amaze us with the complexity behind it all. "Torso" was an extremely concentrated and densely rich piece of choreography — and now we know why.

If such analytical descriptions might seem dry, there is nothing dry about the dances or the man who created them. The irrepressible, unassuming Cunningham comes through here with his insistence that such procedures were merely a means for exploring new ways of moving and seeing. The result was fresh, not dry.

Along the way, Cunningham lets us in on his biography — a lawyer's son from Centralia, Washington, who wanted to study theater and fell into dancing with seeming inevitability. Unfortunately, in her admiration for Cunningham's revolutionary work, Lesschaeve has a tendency to characterize others — namely Martha Graham, George Balanchine, Jerome Robbins — as reactionary. They are not "modern" in her view.

But Cunningham, whose break with Graham's company in 1945 pointed him toward a more formalist aesthetic, answers his interviewer wisely. Lesschaeve, in one passage, offers an inaccurate, even laughable characterization of Graham's very American art. She remarks: "Graham has been presented as modern, which I never felt the work was. What she does seems to me a mixture of classical and neoclassical style with very little added that is modern; mainly, it seems to me, the influence of German Expressionism, Mary Wigman in particular. The underlying ideas are quite impoverished and not at all new."

Cunningham, who has rarely looked back at his Graham experience, replies with a strikingly vibrant appraisal — his first impressions of Graham, as she taught in her classes: "The sight of Graham moving strong and clear in her demonstrations of an exercise and the force with which her dancers did the movements were impressive. Her ideas as to what dancing could be about were certainly not the 19th-century ballet ones, and the movements she made at the time were not directly related to classical ballet. The weight with which she herself moved — remarkably clear in the falls she invented — was absorbing to watch. It left me with a



Merce Cunningham.

Penry Brogan

vivid sense of the power of human movement. Her dance vocabulary was unique, although I agree with you, the forms she used were 19th century, each work built to a climax from which it fell away."

Yet Cunningham is not ready to agree with those who took off from his own principles that any kind of movement should be considered valid in dance. The Judson Dance Theater limited its own possibilities, he feels, by often using performers with no dance training. And today's younger experimentalists, he feels, often avoid the issue he raised early in his own independent career: namely, that dance should not depend upon music. He praises Lucinda Childs, for instance, for the "hypnotic and often beautiful effect" produced by her repetitive patterns to minimalist music. But again, a situation where dance and music "do the same," one repeating the other, suggests the 19th century much more than it does the 20th.

Does all this sound like dogma? Certainly there is none in what we see on stage. Just this month, the Pennsylvania Ballet in Philadelphia presented the world premiere of Cunningham's beautiful "Arcade" as part of the National Choreography Project. On Jan. 31, the Paris Opera Ballet will revive "Un jour on danse" which Cunningham created for the company's dancers in 1973.

How does one square Cunningham's willingness to choreograph for ballet companies (as well as his own modern-dance troupe) with his feelings about the 19th century — a century in which the idiom of ballet dancers was refined? The truth is that training is one thing and an art form another. One suspects that Cunningham is attracted to the flexibility of ballet technique (most of his own company studies ballet). It is a technique we see Cunningham increasingly re-examining. It opens up another movement path to explore. And as he tells Lesschaeve in another context, "There are a multiplicity of routes to travel."

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Musical Comebacks in Vienna

by David Stevens

VIENNA — This city's musical calendar currently includes a couple of stage works in the light vein by two composers who had little more in common other than that they were Central European Jewish musicians who were swept into exile and virtual oblivion by the Nazi era.

One is Alexander von Zemlinsky, a highly esteemed composer, conductor and pedagogue, whose comic opera "Kleider Machen Leute" enjoyed such a successful revival at the Volksoper during last spring's Vienna Festival that it has been held over in this season's repertoire. The other is Paul Abraham, who had a brief but deliciously successful career as an operetta composer, and whose "Viktoria und ihr Husar" was chosen to reopen the newly refurbished Raimund Theater last week.

Zemlinsky was a key figure in the Viennese avant-garde artistic scene from the turn of the century. As a teacher, he briefly tutored Arnold Schoenberg, who otherwise was an autodidact, and his sister Mathilde was Schoenberg's first wife. Another of his pupils was the beautiful Alma Schindler, and although he was by no means a handsome man, they were strongly attracted to each other until another composer-conductor entered the scene and married Alma — Gustav Mahler. It did not seem to affect the two men's mutual professional esteem.

As a conductor, Zemlinsky was the first Kapellmeister at the Volksoper for most of the first decade of the century, except for one season when Mahler engaged him at the Court Opera. When Mahler quit Vienna, Zemlinsky returned to the smaller house. In 1911, he went to the Deutsches Landestheater in Prague, one of the German-speaking world's leading opera houses, and stayed for 16 years, conducting a long list of outstanding productions. Stravinsky, who did not say such things lightly, held Zemlinsky in high regard as a conductor and cited a "Marriage of Figaro" under him in Prague as the most satisfying opera performance he had ever heard.

After Prague, he served for three years under Otto Klemperer at the adventurous Kroll Opera in Berlin, until extreme-rightist agitation forced it to close. He returned to Vienna, devoting himself largely to composing until he emigrated in 1938 to the United States, where he died in 1942, aged 70, in Larchmont, New York.

As a composer, Zemlinsky fell into the crack between traditional Romanticism and the extremes of 20th-century modernism. Although he was an ardent promoter of the music of Schoenberg and his followers, he himself did not go down the 12-note road. He never abandoned tonality, but wrote in a late-Romantic idiom that often made exotic and luxurious use of a large orchestra. There is a certain affinity to the extravagances of the Jugendstil movement in art, and the revival of "Kleider Machen Leute" undoubtedly was linked to the mammoth exhibition, "Dreams and Reality," on fin-de-siècle Vienna that has just closed.

"Kleider Machen Leute" — roughly

"Clothes Make the Man" — is based on a

Gottfried Keller tale about a tailor's apprentice who is taken for a Polish nobleman because of his exotic garb. Zemlinsky conducted the world premiere at the Volksoper in 1910. Although it is termed a "comic" opera or *musikalische Komödie*, there is nothing very light about the finely tailored and rich orchestral part in which echoes of Strauss, Mahler and even Puccini could be heard. But — the sign of an experienced man of the theater — the words always came through clearly.

Zemlinsky's music did not make a comeback after the war, but in recent years it has started to be recorded and performed once again, along with that of other composers more or less of the same school. His one-act operas "Der Zwerg" and "Eine Florentinische Tragödie" have been successfully revived in Hamburg and London, and it looks as if the composer is finally emerging from decades of neglect.

Abraham was born in 1892 in Hungary, studied piano and composition at the Budapest academy, and composed a number of "serious" works before he found his talent for the lighter muse. "Viktoria" was at first unsuccessful in Budapest, but was reworked with a German book and became an instant hit in 1930 throughout the German-speaking lands and beyond. He followed this with two more hits, "Die Blume von Hawaii" in 1931 and "Ball im Savoy" in late 1932, just before the roof fell in.

Although he stayed in Vienna until 1938,

he had no more successes. He fled first to Cuba, where he apparently eked out a living playing the piano, before going on to New York, where he slipped into poverty and mental illness. He died in Hamburg in 1960.

Continued on page 9



Zemlinsky, by Emil Orlik.



A scene from "Kleider Machen Leute."

TRAVEL

Prague, City of Illusions

by Andrew Sinclair

PRAQUE — We flew here, looking for Rabbi Loew. The Jews of this city had always been known for their brilliance and wisdom. Jehuda Loew ben Bezalel, or Rabbi Loew, a cabalist, scientist and alchemist of the Renaissance, died in 1609. So famous were his experiments that he was credited with the creation of the Golem, the clay giant of folklore who rises to defend the ghetto from its persecutors, then turns on its creators because it is not soon reduced back to clay.

The Golem lives because the Hebrew characters for Truth are engraved on its forehead: aleph, mem, soph. It becomes lifeless when the first letter is erased, leaving the Hebrew word for Death. The Golem

is the first Frankenstein's monster, while the historical Rabbi Loew is the prototype of Dr. Frankenstein, the maker of a monstrous man. The purpose is good, the creation of a perfect creature or a savior. The error is that a human being should not try to fabricate himself. If he does that, he will be destroyed by his inventions.

Cedok, the Czechoslovak state travel agency, is meant to provide guides and transport for a long weekend in Prague, but a muted chaos controls the airport. After vouchers are exchanged for Czech money and visas are scrutinized and luggage collected, all guides and airport buses are departed. So the best thing is to take a taxi to the hotel. The taxi drivers are guides and money-changers anyway, running an alternative economy for their own profit.

The most evocative of the hotels is the Alcron in the Old City. Dining there is like taking a cruise on a liner of the 1930s, surrounded by veneered wood and curving brass and dominated by a life-size bronze of a naked slave dancing-girl, while casual pianists tinkle out film theme tunes or "The Blue Danube." The food is excellent, particularly anything to do with pork, sausage or dumplings, while the cakes are still made for the sweet tooth of Habsburg empresses.

The Alcron is within walking distance of the sights of the ancient city. The way to the Prague ghetto lies past the Tyl Theater, where Mozart's "Don Giovanni" had its first performance, and on to the Old Town Square. Nothing is straight in Prague — streets curve and bend and slope aslant, walls lean, weird towers protrude and balconies jut out, all is askew, yet harmonious in colors of faded red and ochre and green. The twin irregular spires or the Tyn Church dominate the sprawling Old Square, where a famous medieval clock brings out a skeleton Death tinkling his bell, as the Saints progress above two cosmic circles of time, and the four Gospels teach their heads to the clang of the strikes of the hour. By the clock is the Staromestske Namesti Café with the best hot dogs in town and slivovitz (plum brandy) on fruit ice cream. There the few Russian soldiers sit, unseen by the waiters, until they slouch off as though they were not there.

The Prague ghetto, the oldest and best preserved in Europe, is now a State Jewish Museum. The Old-New Synagogue was built in the late 13th century in the Gothic style under arches. Surrounded by wooden pews, a railed almanac stand, where the Rabbi Loew once read the Talmud. Above it, a dusty red banner still hangs, the copy of the flag that the Holy Roman Emperor, Charles IV, gave the Jews of Prague to raise in his honor. Once it protected them without the need of a Golem, but it could not protect them against the modern Golem that came from Nazi Germany. In the attic of the synagogue, the broken corpse of the real Golem is said to lie; but no one has ever found it to revive it.

THE memorials of the holocaust are housed by the Old Cemetery, where the Jews were buried for 500 years. Their 12,000 gravestones are surrounded by a concrete wall. They seem to scabble through the packed mud and weed, sometimes a stone nail for a child's tomb, or whole stone fingers with pointed tips, stone palms spread open, fists or thumbs of stone, all poking up from the earth. So many memorials in such a little space. But among them the stone arks of such great figures as Mordecai Maisel and Rabbi Loew, striped with sunlight and the shadows of the thin trunks of the graveyard trees.

By the tombs is the Klausen Synagogue, now a memorial to Hebrew learning and printing and art in the early ghetto. There pages of Rabbi Loew's works are on display, printed from wood blocks, symbols of the Golem to come. But more moving are the children's drawings in the gallery above and in the Ceremonial Hall nearby. They were drawn in the concentration camp of Terezin where 35,000 died after the inhabitants of the ghetto were deported by the Nazis. These little pictures of sheep and cows, trees and dolls, are innocent and enduring and undurable.



A view from the Charles Bridge.

Time for a drink and a cake in the tavern of the poets, the Viola at 7 Nardi on the river embankment, where sad old ladies sit looking at time gone by. Then a walk over the Charles Bridge toward the castle on its hill on the far side of the river by the green White Mountain, where Czech independence was destroyed three and a half centuries ago, and the Stuart Winter Queen had to flee back to the arms of her brother King Charles I, soon to lose his throne too in a civil war. Vendors fill the bridge, selling little pictures and amulets, leatherwork and decorated shawls. Blackened saints dominate the parapets of the bridge and bless the swans in their dozens, gliding beneath. An ancient watchtower guards either end of the oldest river bridge in a European capital, from where a legendary skyline broods upon the past. Symbolists believe there is a secret in the placing of the spires of Prague, but all we see is mystery and a touch of magic.

The way up the castle hill is steep and winding, but the taverns, called vinarna, encourage and refresh. Within the walls is a little city with a Renaissance Golden Lane of tiny shops, a Romanesque basilica of exquisite simplicity as old as a millenium, and St. Vitus's Cathedral, which still dances with perpendicular arches heaven-high, and Peter Parler's Wenceslas Chapel. This memorial to the Good King of the Christmas carol is encrusted with semiprecious stones, set below frescoes of the royal exploits. You can watch him bearing winter fuel to the old woman in her cottage while a page in red treads in his footstep boldly. Outside, looking over Prague from a restaurant placed beneath the walls, we see a hawk has built its nest on the iron cross above the spire of one of the many Baroque churches that gild and dazzle the eyes.

For all is hidden in Prague, as we discover that evening. Behind its sleepy summer facade, there are whole blocks of arcades and walkways, full of markets and advertisements, cinemas and theaters, bustle and excitement. It is the closed face of Prague, its doppelgänger, that other legend of two selves that derives from the city. Too many forced occupations by too many alien powers and faiths have led the citizens of Prague to live behind doors, within corridors, showing nothing.

That is confirmed when we visit the Alhambra in the evening, a nightclub trapped in time with two tiers of tables surrounding the dance floor beneath friezes of suggestive golden cupids. The show features dances from between the wars, the brief last period of true Czech independence before it collapsed before Hitler's advance. Even the Golem comes on stage between the chorus girls, then pops apart to reveal a dwarf ringmaster. But the highlights are the performances of Czechoslovakia's greatest illusion, developed in the Lanterna Magica, where black velvet drapes back a puppet Mickey Mouse getting drunk on vodka and walking

a fluorescent tightrope that becomes a snake and tries to strangle him. There is caviar there to eat, Russia's finest gift, and good local white wine, and a band that plays all the old American rock tunes at the drop of a foreign name.

Prague is the city of magic, of illusions, of things that are never what they seem to be. It has survived centuries of occupation, and survives still. It is the richest city in Europe for those who love its legends, its glories and its style. Go there for a good time, but also for time past, and you will come away encrusted with the memories of its precious stones. And do not forget the prophecy of Rabbi Loew: "The Golem is part of the belief that lasts forever. It will rise again at the end of human existence, but in quite a different form."

Andrew Sinclair, a novelist and historian who lives in London, wrote this article for The New York Times.



The New York Times



The Old Jewish Cemetery.

Marlene Franck, Magnum

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

- AUSTRIA**
VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11).
CONCERTS — Oct. 14 and 15: Alban Berg Quartet (Barok, Berg, Schönbauer).
RECIPIAL — Oct. 12: Dimitris Sgouras, piano (Scarlett).
Ballet — Oct. 16: "Daphnis and Chloe" (Fokine, Ravel).
Opera — Oct. 12: "Maria Stuart" (Donizetti).
Oct. 14: "Tosca" (Puccini).
Oct. 15: "Le Nozze di Figaro" (Mozart).
Oct. 17: "Adriane auf Naxos" (Strauss).
Volksoper (tel: 532.40).
- BRUSSELS**, Musée de Costumes et Dentelle (tel: 511.27.43).
EXHIBITION — To Nov. 1: "Opera Costumes from 1859 to the Present."
Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45).
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 22: "Spanish Splendors and Belgian Villages, 1500-1700."
Musées Royaux des Beaux-Arts de Belgique (tel: 513.54.46).
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 22: "Goya."
Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire (tel: 733.96.10).
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 22: "Los Iberos."
- BRAZIL**
SAO PAULO, 18th Biennial Celebration (tel: 572.77.22).

- DENMARK**
HUMLEBAEK, Louisiana Museum of Modern Art (tel: 19.07.19).
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 1: "Russian Avant-Garde: 1910-1930" (Malevich, Kandinsky, Gontjarova).
KLAMPENBORG, Bellevue Theater (tel: 39.57.87).
DANCE — To Oct. 20: The Danish Dance Theater ("The Life of Dance").
- ENGLAND**
LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41).
CONCERTS — Oct. 12: Yuri Aizawa conductor, Ilan Rechtman piano (Rachmaninov, Tchaikovsky).
Oct. 17: Claudio Abbado conductor, Peter Serkin piano (Berg, Mahler).
Oct. 18: Elgar Howarth conductor, Neil Jenkins tenor (Birtwistle, Ligeti, Britten).
Royal Philharmonic Orchestra — To Oct. 13: Martin Fischer-Dieskau conductor, Philip Fowke piano (Beethoven).
Oct. 15: Jukka-Pekka Saraste conductor, Cristian Ortiz piano (Grieg, Sibelius).
EXHIBITIONS — To Oct. 13: "The Piano Past and Present."
To Oct. 20: "Gustav Mahler: The Man and the Musician."
To Nov. 3: "Egyptian Landscapes: Weaving from the School of Ramses Wissa Wassef."
To Nov. 3: "Roderic O'Connor."
To Nov. 3: "Vera Cunningham and Matthew Smith."
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 1986: "Buddhism: Art and Faith."
James Birch Fine Art (tel: 731.69.54).
EXHIBITION — Through October: "Luciana Martinez de la Rosa."
London Coliseum (tel: 836.01.11).
Opera — Oct. 12, 16, 18: "Don Carlo" (Verdi).
Oct. 17: "Rigoletto" (Verdi).
National Portrait Gallery (tel: 930.15.52).
- FRANCE**
PARIS, ADAC Gallery (tel: 277.96.26).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 17: "Isabelle Eberhardt, Patricia Giamini, Michel Laccot, Raphaël Levy, Jean-Pierre Pignatelli."
American Center (tel: 335.21.50).
DANCE — Oct. 12: Mark Morris.
EXHIBITION — To Nov. 30: "William T. Wiley."
Artforum (tel: 299.16.16).
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 15: "De Chirico."
Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33).
EXHIBITIONS — To Dec. 16: "Matisse."
To Jan. 1: "Klee et la Musique."
Espace Cardin (tel: 245.60.21).
RECIPIAL — Oct. 14: Sergio and Odair Assad guitar (Albeniz, Castelnuovo).
Fondation Armand (tel: 582.66.77).
JAZZ — Oct. 12: Simon Hansen Quartet (Cage, Talbot).
Musée de la Radio (tel: 524.15.10).
CONCERT — Oct. 12: Nouvel Orchestre Philharmonique, Marek Janowski conductor, Jorge Bolet piano (Borovik, Tchaikovsky).
Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 723.61.27).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 5: "Vera Sazkova."
Musée Carnavalet (tel: 272.21.13).
EXHIBITIONS — To Oct. 27: "Les Grands Boulevards de Paris."
To Nov. 15: "Les Deux par Truhot."
Exhibitions des Arts Décoratifs (tel: 260.32.14).
EXHIBITION — To Nov. 30: "Life 1946-1955."
Musée du Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10).
EXHIBITIONS — To Oct. 13: "Fotie Internationale d'Art Contemporain."
To Dec. 16: "Sir Joshua Reynolds: 1723-1792."
To Jan. 6: "La Gloire de Victor Hugo."

- GERMANY**
BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49).
Opera — Oct. 12: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).
Oct. 13: "Die Walküre" (Wagner).
Oct. 14: "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).
Oct. 15: "Lucia di Lammermoor" (Donizetti).
Oct. 16: "Siegfried" (Wagner).
Oct. 17: "Der Wildschütz" (Lortzing).
HAMBURG, Staatsoper (tel: 35.15.53).
Ballet — Oct. 12 and 15: "Midsummer's Night Dream" (Balanchine, Mendelssohn).
Oct. 12 and 16: "A Masked Ball" (Verdi).
Oct. 13 and 16: "Faust" (Gounod).
Oct. 17: "Le Nozze di Figaro" (Mozart).
MUNICH, National Theater (tel: 22.13.16).
Opera — Oct. 12: "Don Carlo" (Verdi).
Oct. 13: "Tristan und Isolde" (Wagner).
Oct. 14: "Cardillac" (Hindemith).
Oct. 15 and 18: "Moses und Aaron" (Schubert).
Oct. 17: "Tosca" (Puccini).
- ITALY**
BOLOGNA, Galleria d'Arte Moderna (tel: 20.28.59).
EXHIBITION — To Nov. 30: "Luigi Bertelli."
Teatro Comunale (tel: 22.29.99).
CONCERTS — Oct. 12 and 13: Orchestra del Teatro Comunale di Bologna, Herbert Soudant conductor, Emanuel A. piano (Mozart).
FLORENCE, Museo Archeologico (tel: 21.52.70).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 20: "The Etruscan Civilization."
Teatro Comunale di Firenze (tel: 277.92.36).
Opera — Oct. 13 and 17: "Faust" (Gounod).

- MILAN**, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 51.91.26).
CONCERTS — Oct. 16-18: Orchestra del Teatro alla Scala, Riccardo Chailly conductor, Krystian Zimerman piano (List, Bruckner).

MONACO

- MONTE-CARLO, Galerie d'Art Moderne Le Point (tel: 50.58.17).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 19: "20th Century Artists," Balhaus, Magritte, Picasso.
Théâtre Princesse Grace (tel: 23.32.27).
CONCERT — Oct. 13: Monte-Carlo Philharmonic Orchestra, Lawrence Foster conductor, Ronald Patterson violin (Bach, Ravel).

NETHERLANDS

- AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.45).
CONCERTS — Oct. 12: Netherlands Philharmonic Orchestra, Antoni Rosmarin conductor (Rossini, Mozart).
Oct. 13: Concertgebouworkest, Bernard Haitink conductor (Britten).
RECIPIALS — Oct. 12: Lani Poulson mezzo-soprano, Susan Winckles piano (Brahms, Schubert).
Oct. 13: Margaretha and Olga Malinova piano (Gershwin, Schumann).
Oct. 15: Mitsuko Shirai soprano, Hartmut Höll piano (Haydn, Schubert).
Oct. 16: Jean Franzen piano (Ravel, Schumann).

SCOTLAND

- EDINBURGH, National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (tel: 157.33.50).
EXHIBITION — To Nov. 3: "I Am Come Home: Treasures of Prince Charles Edward Stuart."
GLASGOW, Theatre Royal (tel: 531.12.54).
Opera — Oct. 12: "The Magic Flute" (Mozart).

SWITZERLAND

- GENEVA, Galerie Trois (tel: 26.45.07).
EXHIBITION — To Nov. 9: "Anthony Gaubé."
LAUSANNE, The Hermitage Foundation Gallery (tel: 20.50.01).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 20: "Impressions in the French-speaking Swiss Collections."
ZURICH, Opernhaus (tel: 251.69.20).
Opera — Oct. 12: "Macbeth" (Verdi).
Oct. 13: "L'Esprit d'Amour" (Donizetti).
Oct. 14: "La Bohème" (Puccini).
Oct. 17: "Die Frau ohne Schatten" (R. Strauss).
Oct. 18: "The Flying Dutchman" (Wagner).

UNITED STATES

- NEW YORK, American Museum of Natural History (tel: 873.13.00).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 15: "The Art of Cameroun."
Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.10).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 5: "India"

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FOR FUN AND PROFIT

Ways and Means of Rating The Best Business Hotels

by Roger Collis

It is no coincidence that luxury hotels in the Far East consistently surpass those in other parts of the world in surveys among business travelers. Most people put it down to an innate Oriental flair for providing that elusive quality called "hospitality." Unlike many Western hotels, where the staff act as if they're doing you a favor to let you stay there, the best in Singapore, Hong Kong and Thailand make the most of the fact that you are a guest.

In a poll of international bankers, published in the September issue of Institutional Investor magazine, the top five hotels in the world are in Asia — the Oriental in Bangkok (rated best for the fifth year running), the Mandarin and the Regent in Hong Kong, the Okura in Tokyo and the Shangri-La in Singapore. The Vier Jahreszeiten in Hamburg was rated sixth, while the best hotel in the Americas was the Four Seasons in Washington, D.C., rated 16th.

Predictably, the bankers have chosen most of the famous names; the Connaught in London (8th), the recently refurbished Ritz in Paris (9th), the Regent in Sydney (11th), the Dolder Grand in Zurich (12th), the Hassler Villa Medici in Rome (13th), the Imperial in Vienna (17th) and the Carlyle in New York (18th).

All of these hotels are included in a short list of 50 (13 of them in the Far East) in a new guide, *The World's Best Business Hotels*, published this month in London (by Hotel Guides International Ltd., 571 pages, £39.95). Edited by William Davis, a British author and former financial journalist, the guide contains full-page descriptions of 500 business hotels in 80 countries. Davis claimed it took himself and six contributors 18 months to compile and involved the screening of over a thousand hotels. Each entry contains a long description with an artist's impression and a 10-point list of key requirements, such as personal and business services, eating and drinking.

One of Davis's prime considerations is central location. Apart from half a dozen of his favorite resort hotels, which he rationalizes as being great for conventions (while advising the traveler to avoid conventions), the selection has been limited to establishments likely to provide easy access to appointments in major business centers. "We have also borne in mind that many businessmen consider it important to have a temporary address which local people regard as prestigious," Davis says.

Davis stresses that "what we've chosen is the best hotel in a particular place, which doesn't mean they're all up to traditional standards. The best in Timbuktu won't measure up to the best in London. I mean, some of the hotels in the Middle East are falling apart."

By and large, this has been a sensible policy. The problem is the selection of business centers. For example, the guide lists two hotels in Newcastle-on-Tyne in England — one of which is the Holiday Inn, not convenient to the city — but neglects to list one in Bern, Switzerland, which has a distinguished hotel, the Schweizerhof, next to the train station. Then, as Davis points out, some cities, like New Orleans, have almost a glut of good hotels. But does this justify listing four in that city compared with only two in Philadelphia and one in Cleveland? And why list three hotels in the Channel Islands and none in cities like Marseille, Toulouse, Lille or Bremen?

In the final analysis, any guide must rely on subjective judgments. Davis believes that the star system is useless because it's so different in each country. So he has avoided grading in any way. "Whether a hotel seems better than another largely depends on individual tastes," he says. Even the guide's top

50 hotels in the front of the book are listed in no particular order. They're all outstanding, according to Davis. His own favorite is the Oriental in Bangkok and gives high praise to the Mandarin in Hong Kong, the Regent in Sydney, the Plaza Athénée in Paris and the Beverly Wilshire in Los Angeles.

A clue to the Oriental's pre-eminence is a combination of central location and superb view across the Chao Phraya river, elegant decor and a high ratio of staff to guests (nearly 1,000 for only 405 rooms). The Institutional Investor puts it down to a hotelier's maxim that a large, professional Asian staff and a European manager (German-born Kurt Wachveit) make the ideal team.

The Regent in Sydney is a good example of a hotel that really understands the business traveler's needs. All its rooms have a proper desk, three telephones and an inter-

Hostelries in the Far East seem to have the key

national news service that operates on the color TV. There is a fully equipped business center, an in-house print shop and a well-stocked reference library.

One of Davis's pet hates is hotels that maximize business by encouraging people from outside to use their restaurants and bars, for which residents have to compete. "We were staying at the Waldorf in a \$300 suite and couldn't get a table for breakfast, they said they'd been booked out for two days by local businessmen for breakfast meetings. Hoteliers should make up their minds whether they want to be restaurants or hotels."

This is possibly why there is a trend towards small luxury hotels where there is less risk of encountering hordes of boisterous conventioners. But elegant, clubby properties with intimate service are still not easy to find. Davis cites the 57-room Lancaster in Paris as a good example ("A real gem"), and the Ritz-Carlton in New York and Washington and the Hay-Adams and the Madison in Washington. These have between 165 and 370 rooms and are furnished with paintings and antique furniture from Europe. John Coleman, proprietor of the Ritz-Carltons, is proud of his four-poster and million-dollar collection of old English paintings in the Jockey Club restaurant of his New York hotel. David Murdoch, who acquired the Hay-Adams in 1983, has aimed to turn it into the American version of an English country house.

Small within big can also be beautiful. Some of the large chains have created separate luxury wings or floors for the business traveler. A good example of this is the Sheraton in Stockholm, which has 51 rooms on its top floor with special elevator and registration, two telephones in the room and many extras. A hostess will book airline tickets and take care of telegrams and typing.

A minor quibble is that the guide doesn't always say which chain owns which of the 500 listed hotels (although it gives the managers' names). According to Davis, the best three chains in the world are the Four Seasons, the Mandarin and the Regent group. He also rates highly the Taj group in India. But it depends on the region. "Marriott, for example, has downmarket hotels in America, but excellent ones in the Middle East — the Marriott in Cairo or Amman is absolutely one of the best hotels. And in many cases the Hiltons are best," he says.

Liechtenstein Continued from page 7

co state coach, or Golden Carriage, that was built in Paris in 1758 for Prince Joseph Wenzel of Liechtenstein as an ambassador from the Holy Roman Empire to the French court. That this should ever have been brought to this country, let alone carried up the main staircase of the Met, is one of the marvels of modern museology. It weighs approximately 3,100 pounds. The coach gives a completely new dimension to the idea of being taken from place to place, and even if it cannot keep company in New York with the magnificent stallions from the family stud in Eisgrub, we can at least have a look at those stallions in the portraits of them painted by Johann Georg von Hamilton.

Act II is in no way an anticlimax, but these particular program notes are not going to give away its secrets. If there is something to regret about the whole undertaking, it is that none of the previous princely collectors can come down from the Elysian Fields to see what came of their ever-varied, ever-ardent activities. I think in particular of Prince Karl

(1569-1627), who so loved mysterious and beautiful objects like the perpetual calendar in the present show, and of Prince Karl Eusebius (1611-1684), virtually walled up in his country house during the Thirty Years' War and dreaming of the bronzes by Giovanni Bologna that he had seen in Florence as a very young man.

Later connoisseurs come to mind, also, like Prince Johannes II (1840-1929), who lived through the first great age of serious art history and liked nothing better than to travel around with Wilhelm von Bode, the foremost picture-fancier of his day in Germany. ("He's really too much," Bode said afterward. "The word 'breakfast' has no meaning for him.") At least we have in town Franz Josef II, now in his 80th year, who knows enough about Old Master painting to bandy attributions even with Bode himself and has looked forward as much as the rest of us to this exhibition.

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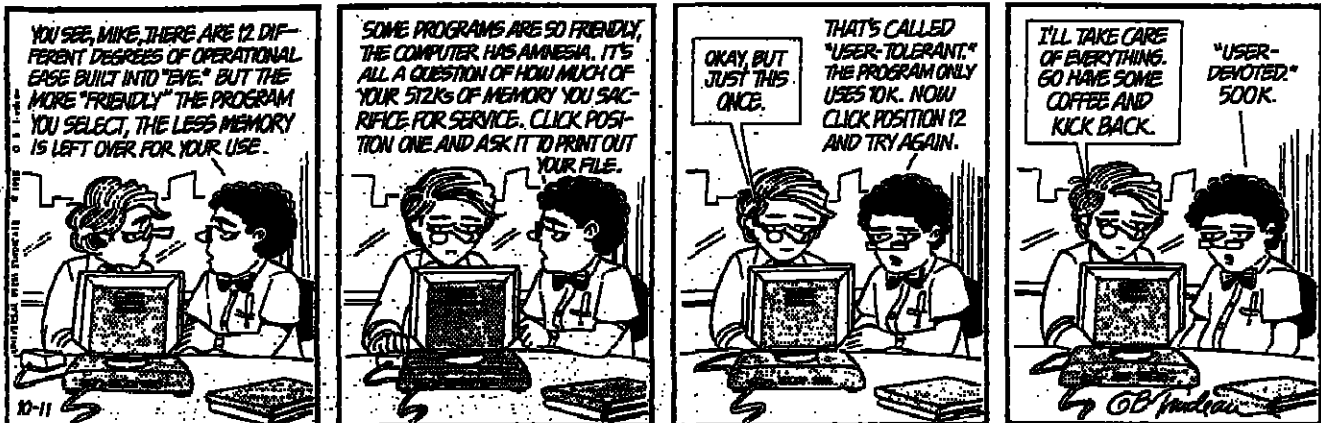
Vienna Continued from page 7

His operettas seem today to occupy a vague no-man's-land between sub-Lehar, late Viennese operetta and 1920s American musical comedy. Since Abraham, like most musical comedy composers, did not do his own orchestration, it is hard to say how Johannes Fehring's arrangement for the Raimund's opening might compare with the original.

In any case, although many of the hit songs still live in the memories of many

Viennese of a certain age, this is music that has been overtaken by time. It has neither the nostalgic aura of the best Viennese operettas nor the polish of an American musical. And the production at the Raimund did not have the sophistication that might have saved the day. It lacked a real star for the title role and had not much to offer in the required exotic settings except for heavy use of the theater's new revolving stage.

DOONESBURY



Reports From the Underground

THE New York subway is hardly considered one of the city's tourist attractions, but the situation is different in some of the world's capitals and other major cities. Correspondents of *The New York Times* report on their subway systems, from the chandeliers of Moscow to the Aztec temple of Mexico City.

London

THE first thing you need to know is that it is always called the Underground and never the subway; a subway is a pedestrian passage under a street, at least in London. The second is that it doesn't run all night, and you had better not plan on using it much before 6 A.M. or much after 11:30 P.M. The third is you must hold on to your ticket, which is priced according to your destination, until the end of the ride, where you will be asked to surrender it.

London's Underground is the world's oldest — the first line having been opened on Jan. 9, 1863 — and the world's most extensive, with more than 250 stations, more than 750 miles of track and 130 giant ventilation fans that keep the temperature at 73 degrees year-round. But by comparison with those of Paris, New York and Moscow, London's system carries relatively few people, "only" 540 million a year.

By common consent, the worst of the nine lines is the Northern, which is deep, dank and dark, and the grubbier station is Leicester Square. The Victoria line, finished in 1971, and the Jubilee line, completed in 1979, are the newest. In an extensive program of refurbishment, a number of stations have been given distinct personalities, with 19th-century wrought iron and portraits of Sherlock Holmes ornamenting the station at Baker Street, mosaics of medieval Britain at Charing Cross, tile carvings of Queen Victoria at Victoria Station, trendy cafes and boutiques at Bond Street.

The names of the stations have always fascinated me. Paris has its Babylone and Pyramides and Austerlitz, but no name there has quite the eccentricity — the sheer improbability — of Cockfosters or The Angel or Elephant and Castle. And what creatures must a child expect to encounter at Shepherd's Bush?

— R. W. Apple Jr.

Bonn

THERE are first-time visitors who exclaim that tiny, slumberous Bonn can't really be the capital of the most powerful nation in Western Europe. You can ride a bicycle in half an hour from one end of the town to the other, and a lot of people do. There is an airport 20 minutes away across the Rhine, but of course it's shared with Cologne, a more plausible city. The Bonn train station has only two tracks.

Yet Bonn has one undeniable attribute of a European capital: a subway. It is a very small, very clean and very safe subway. Built in the early 1970s, it exists largely to disabuse the doubters about Bonn's shaky capital status.

The capital's subway — well, if the truth be told, some of it actually runs above ground — has 19 stations and 52 cars. It allegedly carries 150,000 riders a day, which is half the population of Bonn, and would seem to mean that a lot of outsiders or repeaters are on board. Or that the statistic is inflated. These people do not spray graffiti on the sides of the immaculate subway cars; nor do they litter, or even casually throw pieces of paper on the ground. All these activities are strictly forbidden.

The managers of the Bonn subway noted that plastic bus seats were being vandalized, so they upholstered the seats in the subway. This is to have an inhibiting effect on would-be vandals who are reluctant to mess up something so nice. Similarly, the main subway station has an unscratched collection of modern art hanging on its walls.

There is one known vice practiced on the Bonn subway, and that is smoking onto its trains while paying. About 3 percent of riders are thought to do this. That makes almost 1.6 million a year. Roaming inspectors slap tough fines on "black" riders; the fines have to be paid on the spot, and if the violator doesn't have the cash he is taken to the police station.

— James M. Markham

Moscow

THE Moscow subway is almost everything people say it is: fast, comfortable, frequent and virtually free of litter, advertising or crime.

But what really draws the tourists are the stations. Each one is different, and each is a unique exercise in that monumental, marble-and-mosaic extravagance that for so long was mandatory for official Soviet architecture. The massively columned entrances, the iron statues of well-muscled peasants, the dazzling chandeliers and the mosaics singing the glories of Soviet feats tell as much about the Soviet state as the architecture of the Kremlin tells about the days of the czars.

A ride on the ring line that circles the old city center and connects with eight lines that stretch to the far reaches of the capital is a tour of high Socialist Realism. It was built in the early postwar years, when Soviet building celebrated the sense of might and destiny that came with victory over Nazi Germany.

Along the ring line are some of Moscow's more celebrated glittering station-temples, each the winning entry by different teams of

TRAVEL



Kropotkinskaya station in Moscow.

architects and artists: the Komsomolskaya station, with its red granite floors and its ceilings decorated in mosaic depictions of great Russian heroes; the Byelorusskaya station, gleaming with white marble columns and richly tiled floors and ornamented with a mosaic frieze celebrating the "peaceful, creative labor of the Byelorussian peoples," and the Novoslobodskaya station, one of the last creations of the late Alexei N. Dushkin, who may justly be called the Picasso of the Moscow underground. When opened in 1952, the Novoslobodskaya station introduced of Art Deco to the Metro with its glowing stained-glass columns.

Dushkin was also the architect of the Mayakovsky station, a futuristic composition of polished stainless steel and gray marble that was opened in 1938. It was there, deep under Mayakovsky Square, that the annual rally marking the anniversary of the October Revolution was held on Nov. 6, 1941, when German guns were within range of Moscow.

Of late, Moscow newspapers have taken to sniping at the administration of the Metro for letting some of the trim deteriorate. The papers have charged that some chandeliers have been replaced with fluorescent fixtures, floor tiles have been mismatched and some white marble benches have disappeared.

Moskovskaya Pravda even marshaled the widow of the honored Professor Dushkin to speak against the installation of mundane lighting fixtures at the Novoslobodskaya station. "Alexei Nikolayevich in the last years of his life raised this subject, so painful to him, more than once, but without effect, as time has shown," she wrote.

— Serge Schmemmann

Mexico City

MEXICO CITY'S Metro system is worth a visit not only in order to see how clean and quiet a subway system can be but also to enjoy a variety of archaeological and cultural exhibits. The fare is about a third of a U.S. cent.

At the station underneath the city's historic Zócalo, or central plaza, on Line 2, visitors can see huge, side-by-side models of the area in Aztec, colonial and modern times, before going upstairs to see how little it has changed. There, in among the still mostly colonial buildings, is the recent excavation of the Aztec Templo Mayor, or main temple.

One stop away, in the Pino Suárez station, a small Aztec pyramid sits at a central point of the crossing between Lines 1 and 2, drawing admiring glances from even the most habitual local travelers. It was discovered by accident in 1967, when the station was being built, and the entire station was redesigned to accommodate it.

Such are the number of artifacts still under Mexico's surface that an archaeologist now accompanies construction crews on all Metro digs. A recent find was the skeleton of a mammoth (close to the Talisman station on Line 4), which is expected to be reconstructed and put on display at the station in the near future.

— Richard J. Meislin

Milan

THE subway may be the place where Milan best lives up to its claim to being a city of Europe's north, far from the chaos of Naples or Palermo.



Rush hour in Tokyo.

The atmosphere is of the city's work ethic: Not much talk, men and women bustling by, rushing to work as if the city's stern patron, St. Ambrose, would judge them hard if they came in late.

The system connects mainly the northeast and northwest outskirts to the center of town. That means you will see more Ferragamo and Valentino on the vast tram and bus system, or in the taxis used by the city's well-to-do. You won't see many factory workers, either, since the industries are largely outside the city.

The people of the subway might be thought of as Milan's silent majority, the clerks, salespeople and office workers who make this white-collar town run.

— E. J. Dionne

Tokyo

THE Tokyo subway system serves as a reasonable metaphor for the city that swirls above it. The chikaitetsu, as it is called in Japanese, is safe, on time, brightly lit and clean. Unlike the city, it is also well marked and reasonably priced, at least in central parts of town. What more could one ask?

But also like the city it serves, the Tokyo subway lacks, for want of a better term, a romantic soul. The Tokyo system is purely functional. Despite the velvetlike seats on every train, you cannot truly call the chikaitetsu attractive. Yes, it is clean; so is an operating room. Each station on the subway's 10 lines looks much like all the others. They even sound alike: All are equipped with prerecorded announcements that advise when trains are coming and urge riders to stand behind a white line on the platform.

With 2.2 billion passengers a year, it is a terribly crowded system. By now many foreigners have seen or heard about the subway employees who shove groaning passengers into cars and then peel them out like artichoke leaves. In fact, those workers can be found only at certain hours in key commuter terminals.

Still, wherever you go, the crowding can be fierce. So can the rudeness, to the surprise of many visitors. Expect and give no quarter in the scramble for seats. The advice here, especially during peak hours, is to let the crowd sweep you along. To resist is to swim against a strong tide. Most of all, be leery of elderly women in kimonos. They may look elegant and benign, but they have darlike reflexes and saber-sharp elbows.

— Clyde Haberman

Vienna

For sightseers, Vienna's six-year-old U-Bahn (the U stands for Underground, or underground) is useful above all because it takes them quickly and comfortably from the historical center of the city to Schönbrunn Palace, once the summer residence of the Hapsburg emperors, and to the Prater, the vast recreation area between the Danube River and the Danube Canal.

The three completed routes of the still-expanding U-Bahn network converge at the Karlsplatz station, which incorporates the Opernpassage, a sunken mall below the city's busiest intersection, near the State Opera.

For a visit to the former imperial castle take the U-4 line and get out at the Schönbrunn or Hietzing-Kennedy Brücke stop.

— John F. Burns

Paris

THE Paris Métro may be the only urban transport system in the world that has transformed its passenger ticket into a fashion item. There are Ticket T-Shirts, Ticket cocktail glasses and Ticket tote bags, all decorated with a replica of the vivid yellow-and-brown Métro ticket — to say nothing of Ticket wallets and briefcases and pens and pencils, beach blankets and coffee mugs, cigarette lighters and jewelry. Prices range from about \$1 for a key chain to about \$50 for a watch with a map of the suburban rail system, the RER, on its face.

The Régie Autonome des Transports Parisiens, or RATP, which runs the city's buses, subways and suburban lines, decided six or seven years ago to merchandise the ticket as a way to lure new riders. A few promotional items were produced as part of the campaign. No one anticipated their popularity.

Now, the RATP runs its own gift shop at the Châtelet station and will open another shop at a station yet to be announced later this year. The Printemps department store has its own Ticket shop, and the items are sold in all the airports and train stations.

The RATP grossed well over \$1.5 million from Ticket items last year. The best sellers? Key rings, cigarette lighters, shower curtains, walches and, yes, men's shorts.

— Frank J. Prial

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London's Autumn Fashion — The Direction is Just Dandy

Newest direction in fashion this autumn is dandy, with clothes moving closer to the body, waisted jackets adding the clinch to suits and skinny-leg pants or short tight skirts ending in riding boots.

Jasper Conran has galloped home in these stakes with black cavalry twill jodhpurs topped by short red cashmere and wool riding jackets. His waist length mohair and silk sweater adds to the pushy silhouette. His clothes can be found in London at Brown's, South Molton Street, Simpson in Piccadilly, Harvey Nichols and Lucienne in Knightsbridge.

Tapestry and paisley work their way into the new sophisticated aggression now felt strongly in a confident, but feminine approach to executive dressing. Caroline Charles has classy paisley separates in her shop at 11 Beauchamp Place and also brings on dinner suits, with

pants and tuxedo-style jackets.

If you want a softer look, go for the Betty Jackson label at The Beauchamp Place Shop, 55 Beauchamp Place. Her cream and black crepe de chine skirt and matching ski pants shriek glamour and are in a print by Timmy Fowler, a textile design outfit that has swept to international success on complete originality.

Kanga, a few doors away at No. 8, also plays a soft but elegant tune with prints. Brainchild of Lady Dale Tryon, original prints on washable fabrics, such as fine georgette or airy wool and acrylic mixtures, are designed to fit everyone, so there is only one size to think about.

It's a miracle these clothes all wash as well and you could wear them to Ascot or a Christmas lunch. The Princess of Wales recently hit the front page when she attended the monumental Live Aid Concert at Wembley Stadium wearing a Kanga dress.

Simpson in Piccadilly have got their classic act together this season with plenty of

smart country style looks. The double-breasted long Daks jacket with patch pockets, made in brown herringbone tweed, goes dandified with a stock-tied cream shirt.

Not to be missed when in London is the new knitwear at Inca, 45 Elizabeth Street, SW1. In 100% alpaca or sheep's wool, there is a dreamy selection of knits in soft, vegetable dyes that are lovely to look at the top chic. They are a big surprise — high style and low price. You can think downwards from £59 in dyed alpaca, but if its semi-rustic you like, it's there also in waistcoats, jumpers and cardies at around £24.

With roll necks topping the Paris look for winter, London's Jaeger arrives at the same time with a lambswool polo that is great value at £39. They also have Donegal tweed pants with a distinctly country air and a wide shouldered wrap coat in cream wool that is this year's alternative to the friendly camel.

At Burberry there is a stunning new, wide-shouldered raincoat that is out to catch

the fast-running classic trench.

Hardy Amies Boutique on the ground floor of his couture house at 14 Savile Row, W1 houses his latest ready-to-wear collection. This is what up-market dressing is all about — fine fabric, meticulous workmanship and above all, couture cut.

His long black cashmere and wool coats, classic shape and long revers, are superb and also come in camel colour. The customer list here starts with the Queen and includes Princess Diana and Princess Michael of Kent, who like to buy the ready-to-wear. Regulars, too, are the Duchess of Roxburghe, Lady Lichfield, Mrs. Price, wife of the American Ambassador, and Mrs. Zanuck. Claudette Colbert popped into Savile Row when she was last in London.

The trendy set are all going to Bruce Oldfield's very contemporary shop at 27 Beauchamp Place. This delightful designer, showered with publicity since it was known he is a favourite of the Princess of Wales, has a high

society way with fashion, much in demand among international jet setters.

Cashmere hits the roof

Today, it's cashmere, night and day. There is cartloads of the stuff about, and although the price of the yarn keeps rocketing, the fashionable keep buying it.

At Hermes in Bond Street, a superb double-breasted cashmere coat with traditional brass buttons will set you back more than £1000... but it's a show stopper. Here, too, are shawls, scarves for men and at the moment, there are some summer weight, blazer type cashmere women's coats that could be an inspired buy at this time of year.

Chanel, also Bond Street, have high chic in coats, blouses and golfer cardigans in cashmere and a selection of pastel mufflers.

When doing the cashmere crawl make a sortie down the Burlington Arcade, the heart of cashmere country. Berks have two shops, at Nos. 46-50 and Nos. 20-21, and here are some of the best separates in town. Deep raglan sleeved ribbed jackets, slim skirts, slash neck sweaters and oversized ribbed sweaters, all in 100% cashmere, are exciting knits.

There are Berk branches in Regent Street and Brompton

British Fashion

This is British Fashion Week and worldwide attention is on the country's design talent, showing for spring and summer '86.

This season the line up of designers is the strongest yet, with over 300 taking part.

Star names, stylish design and trendsetting new talents of the Individual Clothes Show expect to beat last season's record total of over 9000 buyers, 5000 of which came from overseas.

A campaign over the past two years to consolidate the right platform for selling British Fashion has been strongly backed by the British Fashion Council, chaired by Cyril

Kern.

The British Fashion Council, in existence for three years, has been largely responsible for moulding the highly individual group of fashion designers into a strongly united and professional industry.

The Council, composed of a mixed group of top retailers, designers, manufacturers, publishers, publicists, exhibi-

tion organisers and media representatives, projects the widest possible view in the interests of successful trading.

Results speak for themselves as export orders rise and this season British fashion is confident it will retain and improve on its increasing lead.

Close co-operation of the British Government, through the active interest of the Hon. Peter Morrison MP, Minister of State for Industry, has been an invaluable factor in Britain laying to rest the ghosts of muddle and wastage that have in the past accused the British Fashion Industry of muddling through.

Anne Price

Road, and they also mail order.

At Fisher in the Arcade, and also at Harrods, three of Britain's top hand-knit designers are to be found. Valerie Dunlop, Hilary Rhode and Brinon Heaton are international names. Their work is exquisite luxury. With a bit of luck you might pick up a Heaton at the Scotch House.

Valerie Louthan, another top British name, is to be found at Noble Jones, 12-14 Burlington Arcade. She has a brilliantly understated dress-

ing gown coat in orange cashmere, pants and throwaround capes that are the ultimate in keeping warm gracefully.

Sweaters, of course, boob tubes for the daring and low-slung cashmere tops with 1920 nostalgia give this collection panache, but top prize must go to Louthan for the

little garment around to bring that whiff of fashion through day to night.

Men are well into cashmere this season and Austin Reed have single-breasted jackets for £250 that have to be the best value anywhere. They also stock the classic Chester Barry cashmere overcoats.

Anne Price

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The Pillar Hall & Apex Room, Olympia, Kensington, London, W14

For further information: Joanne Davies, Philbeach Events Ltd, Warwick Road, London, SW5, 01-385 1200

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Italians introduce dynamic new ideas to menswear

It seems the English male is at last casting off his renowned insular attitude to new names in sartorial circles. The news is that international Italian house Zegna a name synonymous with high quality clothes for men, has moved into top store Fortnum and Mason with a range of ready-to-wear suits and accessories made in materials of particular excellence. Sufficient to add, Zegna is the biggest name in the quality market throughout the world.

At the same time the Italians have brought to London their unique made-to-measure service and for Fortnum and Mason bespoke it is a first time adventure. The man about town looks a likely customer.

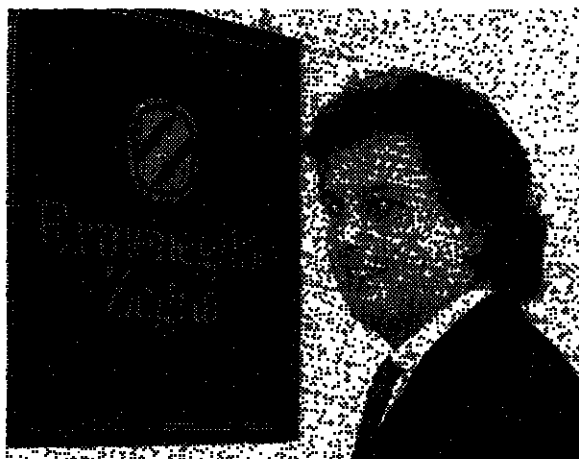
"Many men in the world want to wear Zegna" says UK Managing Director, Stephen Peters "but cannot get a proper fit with ready-to-wear."

The strong, severe style that epitomises Zegna tailoring has already created an international market for men of taste who demand excellence in their wardrobe as well as in their homes and the cars they drive.

Fabrics bring a new horizon to this country, woven by the company with a magnificent use of colour and design. Precise cut and immaculate accessories — knitwear, waistcoats and ties — have taken this family company to a top rating in world markets.

Now it is Britain's turn to enjoy the excitement and fun that comes from the sweet touch of the best.

The contemporary man wears a suit. The sophisticated British male knows all about good tailoring. He grew up with a long tradition of the best in the world.



Stephen Peters, Managing Director, Zegna U.K.

Cashmere is a permanent feature in the Zegna story. This precious fibre has for many years been incorporated in their formal and sports collections, worn by fastidious international customers.

Last June, the first Ermenegildo Zegna Cashmere Trophy was awarded in Inner Mongolia to the authorities of Etuokeji commune, producer of the finest cashmere during the year. From this region of China the finest cashmere in the world is produced.

For Winter '85 Zegna has glanced for inspiration at Vienna at the beginning of the 20th Century, a time that symbolised a change away from strongly traditional thinking.

Dynamic stylistic ideas have given a theme to Zegna's principal articles of clothing. Neat, well defined but not controversial. Just a lasting elegance that knows no time limit.

DINING OUT

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1985

TECHNOLOGY

A Return to Propellers Seen Ushering in the Post-Jet Age

By ANDREW POLLACK
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO—When jet planes replaced propeller-driven planes in the 1950s, it was considered a great leap forward in aviation. Now, the next major advance in aircraft engine design is a surprising one: a return to propellers. The new engines, known as propan engines or ultra-high bypass engines, promise a 40-percent to 50-percent savings in fuel over existing jet engines.

Both Boeing Co. and McDonnell Douglas Corp. say they will have planes using such engines on the market in the early 1990s. Boeing is planning to test-fly a propan engine next year and McDonnell Douglas plans one in 1987. In their tests, both will use an engine developed by General Electric Co. that has its first ground tests two months ago.

Advanced-design propellers promise big fuel savings over jet engines.

"We're banking a tremendous amount of money on the fact that everything looks good so far," said Walter J. Orlovski, manager of McDonnell Douglas's program to develop the propan plane.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is also working on such engines, with Lockheed Corp. as its major contractor, and a test flight using a Gulfstream airplane is scheduled for 1987. Others are also working on the new engines.

Propan engines have always been more fuel-efficient than jet propulsion. But jets won out for commercial aircraft because they were faster. Indeed, until the oil price increases of the 1970s, fuel costs were not a concern.

The propan engine promises to provide the efficiency of propellers in a plane that can travel as fast as jets. Advances in engine and propeller design now make possible propellers that can function at high speeds.

INDEED, the propan propellers bear little resemblance to the traditional long thin sticks. The General Electric propellers are shorter and stubbier, more blunt and more numerous than usual propellers. They are on the rear of the engine rather than the front. And they are arranged in two rows that rotate in opposite directions. The back row takes the swirl out of the air caused by the front row, increasing efficiency.

Both propellers and jet engines work by pushing air backward, which thrusts the plane forward. Rotating propellers, however, push a large amount of air backward relatively slowly. Jet engines, known as turbojets, thrust a smaller amount of air backward very quickly, an approach that requires more energy. They do this by compressing the air, igniting it with the fuel and thrusting it violently out through a turbine and the back nozzle.

But since turbojets appeared, engine design has slowly been turning back toward the use of propellers. Indeed, today's jets use a type of engine known as a turbofan, which combines elements of propellers and jet propulsion.

In the turbofan, some air still goes in the front, is compressed and ignited, powers the turbine and is thrust out the back. But there is also a fan, powered by the turbine, that blows air around the engine. This bypassing air provides most of the thrust for the plane. This all takes place inside a shell covering the engine, which provides a duct through which the air can flow smoothly. The fan, which has many thin blades, thus acts like a propeller, although it does not look like a propeller and is hidden from view by the casing around the engine.

But if a little air bypassing the engine adds to efficiency, why not a lot more? The propan engine adds to efficiency, why not a lot more?

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 4)

Peru Assails IMF, Urges Talks at UN

Minister Suggests World Currency

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

SEOUL—Peru reiterated Thursday its threat to withdraw from the International Monetary Fund, and it called for a special United Nations conference to re-vamp the world monetary order and create a new international currency.

But it did not announce its actual withdrawal, which some delegates had been led to expect.

Peru's prime minister, Luis Alva Castro, addressing the annual joint meeting of the IMF and World Bank, said austerity policies imposed by the IMF in heavily indebted countries had only "deepened recession and threatened democracy."

"The countries of the Third World are condemned to hunger in the name of economic balance," he said, according to an unofficial translation, in a speech that repeatedly attacked the United States.

Peru, which has a foreign debt of about \$13.5 billion, has emerged as one of the most radical of the Latin debtor countries in opposing the controls required by the IMF in return for loans.

President Alan Garcia recently said Peru would limit debt payments to 10 percent of its export earnings.

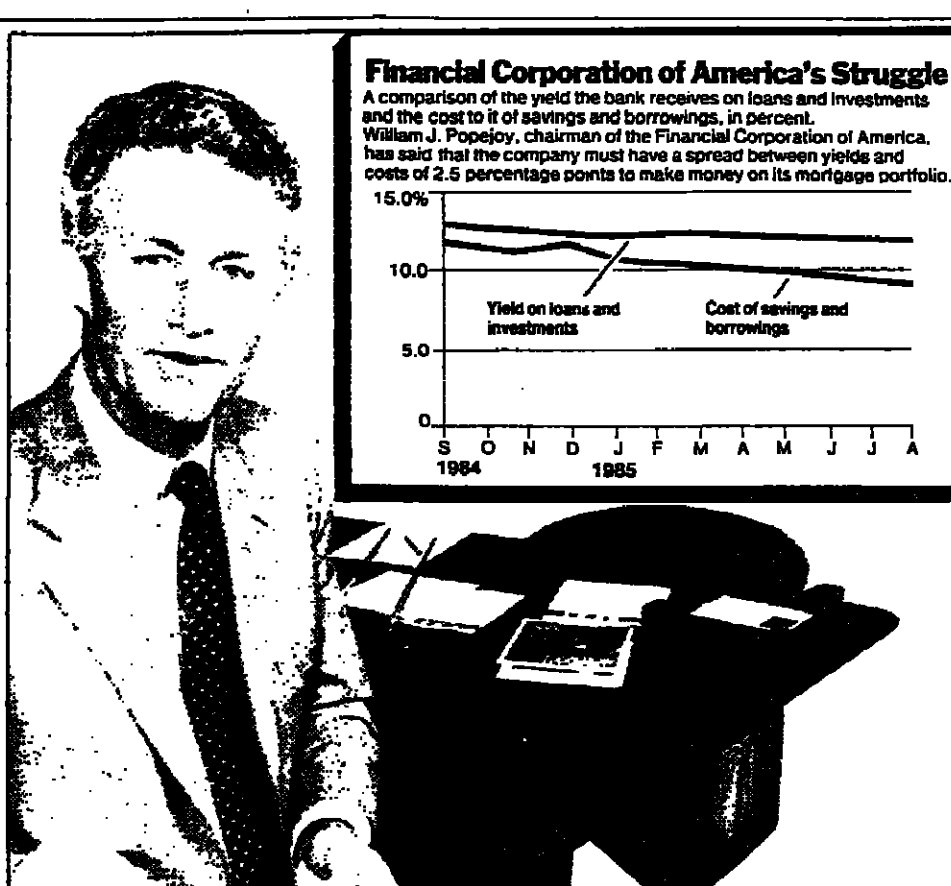
Mr. Garcia had also said Peru might leave the IMF, leading to speculation that Mr. Alva would announce such a move in his speech. But he only repeated Mr. Garcia's earlier statement.

Mr. Alva's speech, one of the strongest public statements in the 10 days of meetings here that end Friday, was applauded loudly by many delegates. But many of his proposals were considered unlikely to be implemented.

Mr. Alva said the United Nations should organize a conference to create a new international currency. He said the present system was inefficient and outdated. He also charged that the IMF served only to concentrate capital in the United States.

Meanwhile, early signs that pro-

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)



FCA Recovering, but Still Vulnerable

A Rise in Interest Rates Could Menace Thin Capital Base

By Thomas C. Hayes
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES—Since William J. Popejoy succeeded Charles W. Knapp as chairman of troubled Financial Corp. of America in August 1984, the company has benefited from a three-percent drop in short-term interest rates. That decline has brought record profits to many of Mr. Popejoy's large competitors in California.

However, for Financial Corp., and its main subsidiary, American Savings & Loan Association—the largest U.S. thrift institution—it has not been enough.

And the company is still vulnerable if interest rates head upward. Mr. Popejoy agreed with the projection by Jonathan E. Gray, an industry analyst with Sanford C. Bernstein & Co., that it would take less than a year for a one-percent drop in short-term rates to erase Financial Corp.'s thin supply of capital if the company did nothing different to generate profits or reduce interest expenses.

"But if we didn't do anything, we should be fired," Mr. Popejoy added.

He noted that Financial Corp. had been collecting fees from new mortgages, employing interest rate swaps, hedging on interest-rate futures and

issuing mortgage-backed securities to ease the threat of rising rates.

Under Mr. Knapp, the thrift institution grew 40 percent a year so that by the end of 1984, it ranked first among U.S. thrifts in terms of deposits.

He attracted widespread attention with an unusual bet. As other savings and loan associations withdrew from the mortgage market when interest rates rose in the 1970s, Financial Corp.'s thrift subsidiary, then called State Savings & Loan, actively issued mortgages, paying high prices in the market for the necessary funds. The yield on its mortgage portfolio was among the highest in the industry, but so was its cost of funds.

And under Mr. Knapp, the thrift institution accumulated high expenses and a mountain of bad real-estate loans, which contributed to its subsequent problems.

In 1983, the Securities and Exchange Commission questioned the company's accounting practices, and forced it to reduce its 1982 earnings.

In August 1984, American Savings & Loan faced huge deposit outflows after the SEC forced it to restate its first-half earnings of \$75.3 million to a loss of \$79.9 million. Last April, after reporting a staggering loss of \$590.5 million for 1984, the

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 2)

Eckerd Agrees To Buyout for \$1.6 Billion

United Press International

CLEARWATER, Florida—Directors of Jack Eckerd Corp., which fended off an unfriendly takeover by a Maryland drug store chain this summer, voted Thursday to take the 35-year-old company private in a \$1.6-billion leveraged buyout.

The announcement Thursday afternoon came about two months after the Clearwater-based drug store and retail chain posted its first year-end loss in many years and chairman Stewart Turley disclosed the board of directors was studying various options, including a possible merger.

The new corporation would be owned by management, employees, and Merrill Lynch Capital Partners, an investment group, Eckerd said.

The Fortune 500 company founded by Jack Eckerd, once dubbed the "nation's richest druggist," had sales of \$2.5 billion last year but posted an \$8-million loss.

As part of the transaction, shareholders would get \$28 a share in cash plus a subordinated debenture valued at \$5.

The company's stock, which has traded as high as \$32.88 and as low as \$20 in the past 52 weeks, closed at \$29.12 Wednesday on the New York Stock Exchange. Trading was halted Thursday after the directors announced they had approved the buyout plan recommended by a committee of financial and legal advisers and outside directors, said company spokesman John Radford.

Before the halt of trading, the shares reached \$29.75, up 6 1/2 cents.

The company announced it would postpone its annual meeting, which was supposed to be held in November, until December or January so stockholders can vote on the buyout.

Under the plan outlined Thursday, the company's 20,271 employees would be offered equity positions in the company through an employee profit sharing plan. Merrill Lynch Capital Partners would get an option to purchase 6.6 million shares of stock at \$33 a share.

Mr. Turley said the board of directors had been studying options for the company since July 16 with the help of investment banking firm Goldman Sachs & Co.

He said the buyout would enable the firm's managers and employees to "have a stake in the future of this company."

Eckerd sold its video stores and JByron's department store chain this summer as part of its strategy to return to its original business. It still has 1,547 drug stores in 15 states, 144 Eckerd Optical stores, three Visionworks and seven Eckerd Med-Care stores.

The company posted losses of \$8.3 million or 22 cents a share in its fiscal year ending Aug. 3. That compared to earnings of \$85.4 million in 1984.

Completion of the arrangement is subject to obtaining financing as well as stockholder approval.

In a leveraged buyout, a group, usually management, takes a public company private by buying control with borrowed money to be repaid from anticipated future revenue of the company.

Few Managers See U.S. Upturn

The Associated Press

NEW YORK—Only one-third of top U.S. executives responding to a survey expected improved business conditions in the next six months, the Conference Board said Thursday.

The 1,000 respondents indicated a lower appraisal of economic conditions during the third quarter than during the first six months of 1985. The board's index of business confidence dropped to 51 on a scale of 100, a point lower than in the second quarter and 10 below the first.

"The mild optimism expressed by chief executives earlier this year has yet to be rekindled," said Douglas Chiggett, the economist who administered the survey.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates		Oct. 10							
	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	R.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	22.925	4.23	12.24	3.955	0.1665		5.53	137.335	23.897
Bremen(s)	0.915	7.60			3.082	18.002		24.672	25.025
Brussels	5.635	373.			3.797	38.5	4.53	121.26	1.235
London (L)	1.4115		3.755		1.171	56.975	49.38	76.835	3.485
Madrid	1.7918	25.018	67.70	22.48		39.70	33.21	80.615	6.45
New York(C)		0.7057	2.45	1.116	1.7760	2.975	52.77	23.7	75.48
Paris	5.075	11.25	3.69		4.215	2.76	15.845	37.48	37.68
Tokyo					Closed				
Zurich	2.1170	3.905	12.255	3.652	0.1277	7.275	4.049		11.04
1 Fcfl	0.8329	8.591	22.75	26.98	1.4513	1.242	43.834	1.873	129.23
1 Scll									

NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	122.30	121.80	122.00	+0.20
AT&T	101.25	100.75	101.00	+0.25
GE	50.00	49.50	49.75	+0.25
Amgen	110.00	109.50	110.00	+0.50
Amgen	110.00	109.50	110.00	+0.50
Amgen	110.00	109.50	110.00	+0.50
Amgen	110.00	109.50	110.00	+0.50
Amgen	110.00	109.50	110.00	+0.50
Amgen	110.00	109.50	110.00	+0.50
Amgen	110.00	109.50	110.00	+0.50

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus.	122.30	121.80	122.00	+0.20
Trans.	140.00	139.50	140.00	+0.50
Comp.	52.42	51.92	52.15	+0.23

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
101.25	100.75	101.00	+0.25	101.25
101.25	100.75	101.00	+0.25	101.25
101.25	100.75	101.00	+0.25	101.25
101.25	100.75	101.00	+0.25	101.25

NYSE Closing				
Vol. of 4 P.M.	Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	Prev. consolidated close	Vol. of 4 P.M.	Prev. 4 P.M. vol.
98,718,000	99,148,000	117,940,720	98,718,000	99,148,000

AMEX Diaries				
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	New High	New Low
1,234	567	890	123	456

NASDAQ Index				
Close	Chg.	Week Ago	Year Ago	Vol.
1,234.56	+12.34	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
123	45.67	45.12	45.34	+0.22

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Bonds	Utilities	Industrials	Govt	Corp.
123.45	123.45	123.45	123.45	123.45

NYSE Diaries				
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	New High	New Low
1,234	567	890	123	456

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Buy	Sell	*NY1	Buy	Sell
123	456	789	123	456

Standard & Poor's Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
101.25	100.75	101.00	+0.25	101.25

AMEX Sales				
4 P.M. volume	Prev. 4 P.M. volume	Prev. consolidated volume	4 P.M. volume	Prev. 4 P.M. volume
98,718,000	99,148,000	117,940,720	98,718,000	99,148,000

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
101.25	100.75	101.00	+0.25	101.25

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
101.25	100.75	101.00	+0.25	101.25

Shares Close Higher on NYSE

United Press International
NEW YORK — Share prices finished higher on the New York Stock Exchange in light trading Thursday.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 1.35 to 13,280.07.

Among the 1,979 issues traded, advances outpaced declines 811-459.

Volume totaled 90,910,000 shares compared with 99,140,000 Wednesday.

"There is a general feeling of apathy," said George Pirone of Dreyfus Corp.

But analysts said participants are reluctant to sell aggressively before the release of IBM's third-quarter earnings, due out Friday. If those earnings prove somewhat stronger than expected, the market could move higher, analysts said.

Wall Street expects IBM's third-quarter earnings of between \$2.40 and \$2.45 a share.

Before the market opened, the Labor Department reported initial claims for unemployment insurance fell 8,000 to 367,000 in the week ended Sept. 28.

After the close, the Federal Reserve reported the nation's basic money supply rose \$5.3 billion in the week ended Sept. 30.

Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. was the most active NYSE-listed issue, easing 1/4 to 23.

Beatrice Cos. followed, falling 2 1/4 to 41 1/4.

Middle South Utilities was third, climbing 1 1/4 to 9 1/4. A Louisiana state court judge ordered that the utility receive an immediate \$113.9 million electricity rate increase.

Northern Indiana Public Service rose 1/4 to 10 1/4.

Greyhound rose 1/4 to 26 1/4 after its drop Wednesday. The company authorized its man-

M-1 Rises \$5.3 Billion

Reuters
NEW YORK — M-1, the U.S. money supply measure that includes currency in circulation, travelers checks and checking deposits, rose \$5.3 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$615.0 billion in the week ended Sept. 30, the Federal Reserve reported Thursday.

The previous week's M-1 level was revised to \$609.7 billion from \$609.8 billion, while the four-week moving average of M-1 rose to \$612.2 billion from \$610.8 billion.

M-2, the broader aggregate that includes M-1, savings and small time deposits, most money market mutual fund shares and other items rose \$14.7 billion in the latest period to \$2,528.4 trillion, while M-3, the broadest aggregate, rose \$25.5 billion to \$3,163.3 trillion in September.

agreement to repurchase an additional 1 million shares of its common stock.

Semiconductor stocks weakened early in the session but some of the issues later recovered.

First Boston analyst Jack Geraghty lowered his opinion of the group to a hold or neutral from a buy. Motorola lost 1 1/4 to 30 1/4 and National Semiconductor declined 1/4 to 11 1/4. But Texas Instruments tacked on 1 to 89 1/4 and Advanced Micro Devices added 1/4 to 23 1/4.

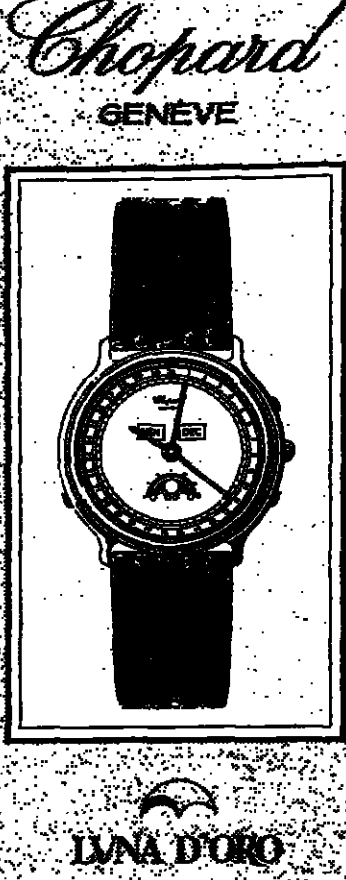
High tech issues were slightly ahead. IBM edged up 1/4 to 124 1/4. Sparty added 1/4 to 48 1/4. Cray Research rose 1 to 47 1/4. Digital Equipment 1/4 to 104 1/4.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
123.45	123.45	IBM	3.00	4.8	15.0	123.45	123.45	122.00	+0.20	101.25
101.25	101.25	AT&T	2.00	4.5	15.0	101.25	101.25	101.00	+0.25	101.25
50.00	50.00	GE	1.00	4.0	15.0	50.00	50.00	49.75	+0.25	101.25
110.00	110.00	Amgen	1.00	4.0	15.0	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.50	101.25
110.00	110.00	Amgen	1.00	4.0	15.0	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.50	101.25
110.00	110.00	Amgen	1.00	4.0	15.0	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.50	101.25
110.00	110.00	Amgen	1.00	4.0	15.0	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.50	101.25
110.00	110.00	Amgen	1.00	4.0	15.0	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.50	101.25
110.00	110.00	Amgen	1.00	4.0	15.0	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.50	101.25

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101.25	101.25	AT&T	2.00	4.5	15.0	101.25	101.25	101.00	+0.25	101.25
50.00	50.00	GE	1.00	4.0	15.0	50.00	50.00	49.75	+0.25	101.25
110.00	110.00	Amgen	1.00	4.0	15.0	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.50	101.25
110.00	110.00	Amgen	1.00	4.0	15.0	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.50	101.25
110.00	110.00	Amgen	1.00	4.0	15.0	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.50	101.25
110.00	110.00	Amgen	1.00	4.0	15.0	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.50	101.25
110.00	110.00	Amgen	1.00	4.0	15.0	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.50	101.25
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50.00	50.00	GE	1.00	4.0	15.0	50.00	50.00	49.75	+0.25	101.25
110.00	110.00	Amgen	1.00	4.0	15.0	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.50	101.25
110.00	110.00	Amgen	1.00	4.0	15.0	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.50	101.25
110.00	110.00	Amgen	1.00	4.0	15.0	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.50	101.25
110.00	110.00	Amgen	1.00	4.0	15.0	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.50	101.25
110.00	110.00	Amgen	1.00	4.0	15.0	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.50	101.25
110.00	110.00	Amgen	1.00	4.0	15.0	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.50	101.25

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101.25	101.25	AT&T	2.00	4.5	15.0	101.25	101.25	101.00	+0.25	101.25
50.00	50.00	GE	1.00	4.0	15.0	50.00	50.00	49.75	+0.25	101.25
110.00	110.00	Amgen	1.00	4.0	15.0	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.50	101.25
110.00	110.00	Amgen	1.00	4.0	15.0	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.50	101.25
110.00	110.00	Amgen	1.00	4.0	15.0	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.50	101.25
110.00	110.00	Amgen	1.00	4.0	15.0	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.50	101.25
110.00	110.00	Amgen	1.00	4.0	15.0	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.50	101.25
110.00	110.00	Amgen	1.00	4.0	15.0	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.50	101.25



LANA D'ORO

(Continued on Page 14)

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Alstom to Buy Cable Business From Sprecher

Reuters
AARAU, Switzerland — Sprecher & Schuh AG said Thursday that Alstom of France would acquire its high-voltage cable business and its industrial plant construction activities, as well as related subsidiaries abroad.

The company gave no value for the transaction. Sprecher & Schuh would continue to operate in the low-voltage cable sector and retain its switches and related businesses, its engineering bureau Indumation AG and its computer software unit Retis Realtime Software AG.

Sprecher & Schuh had group sales of 540-million Swiss francs (\$248.4 million) in 1984 and made a profit of 2 million francs. The 1984 net profit was the company's first since 1978.

SCM Offers To Buy Back Own Stock

Reuters
NEW YORK — SCM Corp. announced on Thursday that its board had approved a plan to buy 8.2 million shares of its own common stock at \$74 a share in the latest move to prevent Hanson Trust PLC, a British-owned conglomerate, from gaining control of the company.

Chairman Paul Ellicker said the board's action "was necessitated by the continuing efforts of Hanson to frustrate the merger agreement between SCM and Merrill Lynch which was entered into for the benefit of the SCM shareholders."

Merrill Lynch announced Wednesday that it had decided to exercise its option to buy two key SCM businesses under a provision that SCM had adopted as a defense against unfriendly takeovers. Merrill Lynch leads an investor group that includes senior members of SCM management that has agreed to make a leveraged buyout of SCM.

In a leveraged buyout, a group, usually management, takes a public company private by buying control with borrowed money to be repaid from anticipated future revenue of the company.

Merrill Lynch said Wednesday that it exercised the "lockup option" to buy SCM's Dunlop Foods and its chemical pigments business for \$430 million and that the transaction would be completed on Oct. 18.

Hanson has filed suit to prevent Merrill Lynch from buying the two SCM businesses for \$430 million.

Noting that Hanson's offer of \$75 a share depended on SCM and Merrill Lynch scrapping their leveraged-buyout agreement, Mr. Ellicker said "there is no assurance that Hanson will complete its proposed tender offer."

The SCM plan offers \$10 in cash and \$64 in preferred stock per share for up to 8.2 million shares.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for Hanson Trust said Merrill Lynch agreed during a court hearing Thursday not to exercise its option to take over the two businesses until Oct. 21.

Hanson already owns 32.1 percent of SCM's stock.

Peru Renews IMF Threat

(Continued from Page 11)
Sectionist measures put in effect by the United States and other industrial countries may be beginning to choke off the flow of exports from the Third World were cited Thursday by World Bank officials.

Anne O. Krueger, World Bank vice president for economics and research, said that prospects for sustainable world growth had worsened in the last year.

She cited a "clouding of medium-term prospects," due mainly to the unexpectedly large economic slowdown in the United States this year and to weaker performances in Europe and Asia. She said, she had led to a softening of demand for imports.

Another factor, she added, may be that "protectionist measures which have often been aimed at developing country exports are beginning to bite."

Thus, while U.S. imports from developing countries in the first six months of 1985 were 2 percent below the 1984 figures, imports from other major industrial countries were up 14 percent.

Mrs. Krueger conceded at a news conference that the evidence tying this trend to protectionism was inconclusive. But she still asserted that the trade barrier by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, pointed to protectionism as a factor.

Hundreds of the 2,151 delegates to the joint meeting have left Seoul. Many delegates said the high point of the conference came Tuesday with a proposal by the U.S. Treasury Secretary, James A. Baker 3d, for renewed lending by both commercial and multilateral development banks to the larger developing countries.

Referring to the Baker initiative, Mrs. Krueger said there seemed to be a greater realization that prospects for recovery among the major Latin American debtors were closely tied to an open market.

Canadian Banks Helping Mercantile

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MONTREAL — Mercantile Bank of Canada acknowledged Thursday that it was getting funds from other banks after what banking industry sources said was a significant bailout by depositors.

In a statement, Mercantile Bank said it had made "alternative funding arrangements with a number of banks" because its usual sources of funds had been affected.

It said it had agreed to an audit of its operations as part of the arrangements.

The bank attributed its difficulties to uncertainty created by last month's forced closings by the federal government of two small Alberta banks, Canadian Commercial Bank of Edmonton and Northland Bank of Calgary.

Banking industry sources in Toronto said about half of deposits in Mercantile coming up for renewal had been canceled. Mercantile deals mainly in big corporate deposits.

The government became concerned about Mercantile two weeks

ago and asked Canada's big six banks to help out, the bank sources said. They said the banks then channeled more than 300 million Canadian dollars (\$219.9 million) into Mercantile through interbanking deposits.

The failure of Canadian Commercial Bank and Northland Bank were the first in Canada since 1923.

Reports of their financial difficulties caused uproar in Parliament and the country's minister of state for finance, Barbara McDougall, called for a non-partisan forum for senior public officials to explain their actions.

Merger Possibility
Earlier, Douglas Martin of The New York Times reported from Toronto:

The six-bank effort to aid Mercantile Bank could result in the merger of Canada's eighth-largest bank with another bank, or the apportioning of its assets among a group of banks, analysts suggest.

Another possibility would be to

merge the bank with a trust or insurance company, as would be possible if proposed changes in Canada's financial laws take effect.

"They're going to contain the problem themselves," said Terence Shaumessy, a vice president of Merrill Lynch Canada Inc., about the big banks. "The prospects are getting greater that the Merc will merge with someone."

Mercantile, which is 24.2 percent owned by Citicorp of New York, has had liquidity problems, and there are doubts about the quality of its loan portfolio.

Royal Bank of Canada, Bank of Commerce, Bank of Nova Scotia, Toronto Dominion Bank and National Bank of Canada are known to be trying to compensate for commercial deposits that have been withdrawn from Mercantile.

Citicorp is also believed to be involved in helping Mercantile over what most term a "liquidity crisis."

Mercantile has total assets of about \$4.4 billion, deposits of about \$4 billion and six branches.

Ford to Buy Farm Unit From Sperry

The Associated Press
DETROIT — Ford Motor Co. announced Thursday that it will buy the New Holland farm machinery division of Sperry Corp. for \$330 million and the assumption of \$110 million in liabilities.

Donald Petersen, Ford's chairman, said New Holland would be merged with Ford's agricultural operations, already among the largest in the United States with annual sales of \$1.25 billion.

Sperry will retain some of New Holland's liabilities, Ford said, but it did not give any figure.

Mr. Petersen said Ford planned no immediate changes at New Holland, including in its product line-up. Its primary products include harvesting equipment such as combines and balers.

The combination, Mr. Petersen said, will allow Ford to "compete vigorously in all segments of the industry."

New Holland had revenue of \$715 million in Sperry's fiscal year, which ended March 31, or 12.6 percent of Sperry's total revenue of \$56.9 million. New Holland had a pretax profit of \$34 million in the fiscal year, down from \$72 million.

Sperry said the sale of New Holland would result in Sperry discontinuing operations of \$220 million in its second quarter, which ended Sept. 30. Sperry earned \$99.5 million in the same quarter a year ago.

New Holland has plants in Pennsylvania and Nebraska and has operations in 10 other countries.

Rumors that the acquisition was being planned surfaced early in the year and again after Ford lost out to General Motors Corp. in its bid to buy Hughes Aircraft Co.

Earlier this year, Sperry held talks with ITT Corp. and then Burroughs Corp. about possible mergers, but no agreements resulted.

Renault Workers Refuse To Join Striking Colleagues

Reuters
PARIS — Workers at two Renault auto plants continued to strike Thursday, but employees at the rest of the French state-owned group's factories refused to join the walkout.

The two struck plants were in Billancourt and Le Mans. But in a blow to the Communist-led CGT union, which has tried without success to stage widespread industrial action against the ruling Socialist government's economic and industrial policies, workers at other Renault plants largely ignored calls to join the strike.

"We consulted the workers, and the response is clear: They are not ready for a test of strength with the Renault management," said an official of the Socialist-leaning CFDT union at Renault's Flins plant, near Paris.

The CGT is looking increasingly isolated as other unions attacked the action or called for new, secret, strike votes.

The walkout, which began on Tuesday at Le Mans and spread Wednesday to the Billancourt plant just outside Paris, was prompted by Renault's decision to cut year-end bonuses as part of a general plan to reduce costs to stem the group's heavy losses. Renault's losses are at present running at about 1 billion French francs (\$125 million) a month.

Government officials view the

strike as an attempt by the CGT, and behind it the French Communist Party, to embarrass the Socialist government six months before national legislative elections.

The Communist Party left the government coalition in July 1984 in protest over the Socialist's economic policies and a decision to cut thousands of jobs in ailing, mostly state-owned industries.

The CGT organized big demonstrations during a visit earlier this week to the western Brittany region by President François Mitterrand.

Soviet Accord Signed
Renault announced Wednesday that it had signed a 470-million-franc contract to supply the Soviet Union with machinery for modernizing a car plant near Moscow.

The contract is part of an overall accord reached by Renault and the Soviet Trade Ministry in 1983 to re-equip the AZLK plant to produce a new medium-range Moskvitch.

AMC Offering 8.8% Finance

United Press International
DETROIT — American Motors Corp. has joined two other U.S. automakers in offering 8.8-percent retail financing, with its rate applicable to loans of 36 months or less on 1986 Renault Alliance and Encore models sold through Nov. 20.

AMC, which is 46-percent owned by Renault, said Wednesday that buyers would save \$645 on a three-year, \$8,500 loan, compared with the same amount financed at the standard 13.25-percent rate. It said 9.9-percent financing would be offered on loans of between 37 and 48 months.

Ford Motor Co. also announced Wednesday that it would offer 8.8-percent financing on selected 1985 and 1986 cars and trucks through Nov. 22. General Motors Corp. made a similar announcement.

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Payment of principal will be made upon presentation and against surrender of the Notes with all unmaturing Coupons attached at the principal office, of Banque Nationale de Paris in Paris or, of Banque Nationale de Paris (Luxembourg) S.A. in Luxembourg or, of Banque Nationale de Paris PLC in London or, at Banque Nationale de Paris in New York City.

Accrued interest due November 12, 1985 will be paid in the normal manner upon presentation and against surrender of Coupon No. 7 on or after November 12, 1985.

By: Banque Nationale de Paris, Paris.

Xerox Changes Crum Officers

Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Xerox Corp., which last week reported losses in its insurance operations, has announced a shake-up in the management of its Crum & Forster Inc. subsidiary.

It said Melvin Howard became chairman and chief executive of Crum & Forster, succeeding John K. Lundberg, who resigned. Sidney F. Wentz, Crum's president, was named chief operating officer. John J. McGinty, formerly of Xerox, is the new chief financial officer.

James J. Cutro, Crum's senior executive vice president, became vice chairman and chief administrative officer.

James J. Cutro, Crum's senior executive vice president, became vice chairman and chief administrative officer.

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1988 net income includes tax credit of \$2.5 million.		1988 net income includes tax credit of \$2.5 million.	
Levi-Strauss		Teledyne	
3rd Quarter	1988	3rd Quarter	1988
Revenue	730.8	Revenue	823.9
Net Inc.	718.8	Net Inc.	90.7
Per Share	3.92	Per Share	97.0
4th Quarter	1987	4th Quarter	1987
Revenue	1,050.1	Revenue	2,428.1
Net Inc.	1,010.1	Net Inc.	442.8
Per Share	3.92	Per Share	28.9
Need		Uni. Telecomm.	
3rd Quarter	1988	3rd Quarter	1988
Revenue	709.3	Revenue	828.6
Net Inc.	676.3	Net Inc.	1,031.2
Per Share	6.76	Per Share	5.91
4th Quarter	1987	4th Quarter	1987
Revenue	2,100.2	Revenue	2,300.1
Net Inc.	2,059.2	Net Inc.	2,300.1
Per Share	2.09	Per Share	1.71
Owens-Corning Fiber		1988 net income includes tax credit of \$1.7 million in 1988 from discontinued operations.	
3rd Quarter	1988	3rd Quarter	1988
Revenue	207.4	Revenue	26.2
Net Inc.	121.1	Net Inc.	66.2
Per Share	1.21	Per Share	1.23
4th Quarter	1987	4th Quarter	1987
Revenue	2,340.2	Revenue	2,340.2
Net Inc.	2,340.2	Net Inc.	2,340.2
Per Share	2.34	Per Share	2.34
Owens-Illinois		Wolgreen	
1988 net income includes tax credit of \$1.1 million and gains of \$1.2 million on sales and gains of \$1.2 million in 1988.		4th Quarter	1988
3rd Quarter	1988	Revenue	27.0
Revenue	977.0	Net Inc.	26.2
Net Inc.	890.4	Per Share	1.23
Per Share	1.21	4th Quarter	1987
Months	1985	Revenue	31.0
Revenue	1,143.8	Net Inc.	94.17
Net Inc.	3.82	Per Share	1.23
Raytheon		Walter (J.D.)	
3rd Quarter	1988	4th Quarter	1988
Revenue	1,460.1	Revenue	2,500.0
Net Inc.	1,410.1	Net Inc.	2,500.0
Per Share	1.17	Per Share	5.11
4th Quarter	1987	3rd Quarter	1988
Revenue	1,410.1	Revenue	1,171.0
Net Inc.	1,171.0	Net Inc.	5.88
Per Share	1.17	Per Share	5.88

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Previous year	1980	1981
1979	650	650
1978	670	710
1977	670	670
1976	680	680
1975	680	680
1974	680	680
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1865	680	680
1864	680	680</

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated.

(Continued from Page 17)

Company	9 Months	1985
General Electric	9 Months	1985

1989	1988	1987	1986
Rev.	6,520	6,240	6,040
Net Inc.	1,330	1,330	1,330
EPS	1.36	1.34	1.34
Div.	0.40	0.40	0.40
1989	1988	1987	1986
Rev.	1,470	1,470	1,470
Net Inc.	240	240	240
EPS	0.24	0.24	0.24
Div.	0.08	0.08	0.08

1989 9-month net income of \$2.5 million; continued operations.

Riggs National

3rd Quar.	1989	1988	1987
Rev.	1,340	1,340	1,340
Net Inc.	1.35	1.35	1.35
Per Share	1.35	1.35	1.35
9 Months	1989	1988	1987
Rev.	3,950	3,950	3,950
Net Inc.	1.36	1.36	1.36
Per Share	1.36	1.36	1.36

1989 9-month net income of \$12.1 million; continued operations.

Tele-Tek

3rd Quar.	1989	1988	1987
Rev.	1,410	1,410	1,410
Net Inc.	1.39	1.39	1.39
Per Share	1.39	1.39	1.39
9 Months	1989	1988	1987
Rev.	4,230	4,230	4,230
Net Inc.	1.39	1.39	1.39
Per Share	1.39	1.39	1.39

1989 9-month net income of \$2.3 million; continued operations.

Tri-Stratus

3rd Quar.	1989	1988	1987
Rev.	1,010	1,010	1,010
Net Inc.	22.5	22.5	22.5
Per Share	22.5	22.5	22.5
9 Months	1989	1988	1987
Rev.	3,030	3,030	3,030
Net Inc.	1,010	1,010	1,010
Per Share	1.01	1.01	1.01

Udco

3rd Quar.	1989	1988	1987
Rev.	707.5	708.1	708.1
Net Inc.	0.76	0.76	0.76
Per Share	0.76	0.76	0.76
9 Months	1989	1988	1987
Rev.	2,100	2,100	2,100
Net Inc.	2.10	2.10	2.10
Per Share	2.10	2.10	2.10

Unicom

3rd Quar.	1989	1988	1987
Rev.	828.8	828.8	828.8
Net Inc.	2.31	2.31	2.31
Per Share	2.31	2.31	2.31
9 Months	1989	1988	1987
Rev.	2,486	2,486	2,486
Net Inc.	6.94	6.94	6.94
Per Share	2.31	2.31	2.31

1989 9-month net income of \$11.7 million; continued operations.

Waggoner

3rd Quar.	1989	1988	1987
Rev.	778.8	778.8	778.8
Net Inc.	1.53	1.53	1.53
Per Share	1.53	1.53	1.53
9 Months	1989	1988	1987
Rev.	2,336	2,336	2,336
Net Inc.	4.60	4.60	4.60
Per Share	1.53	1.53	1.53

Walter (J.C.)

3rd Quar.	1989	1988	1987
Rev.	58.9	58.9	58.9
Net Inc.	1.37	1.37	1.37
Per Share	1.37	1.37	1.37
9 Months	1989	1988	1987
Rev.	176.7	176.7	176.7
Net Inc.	4.11	4.11	4.11
Per Share	1.37	1.37	1.37

1989 9-month net income of \$2.5 million; continued operations.

NEW HIGH 74

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W. German Mark-125,000 marks; daily one

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	Dec	Mar	Jun	Dec	Mar
2002	2.68	3.24	0.29	0.66	
1.33	2.05	2.63	0.59	1.03	
0.88	1.53	2.11	1.04	1.48	
0.45	1.10	1.67	1.67	1.93	
0.22	0.74	1.29	—	—	
0.10	0.59	0.98	—	—	

Estimated total vol. 7,532
 calls: Wed. vol. 4,762 open int. 30,039
 calls: Wed. vol. 2,050 open int. 21,893

Source: CME

Dec

	Bid	Ask	Bid
LUMINUM			
barrels per metric ton			
spot	677.50	694.00	60
forward	710.00	718.50	20
COPPER			
barrels per metric ton			
spot	976.00	998.00	100
forward	992.00	1002.00	10
SUPPER CATHODES (Standard)			
barrels per metric ton			
spot	944.00	967.00	5
forward	967.00	977.00	5
ANTIMONY			
barrels per metric ton			
spot	275.00	286.50	20
forward	280.00	285.50	2
NICKEL			
barrels per metric ton			
spot	2000.00	2009.00	30
forward	2074.00	2133.00	20
COBALT			
ounces per troy ounce			
spot	440.00	441.00	400
forward	453.00	455.00	40
IRIDIUM (Standard)			
barrels per metric ton			
spot	875.00	895.00	80
forward	876.00	897.00	80
OSMIUM			
barrels per metric ton			
spot	440.00	440.00	40
forward	454.00	454.00	40
Source: A.P.			

100

	Discount			
	Offer	Bid	Yield	
month bill	7.53	7.21	7.46	
month bill	7.39	7.37	7.38	
over bill	7.49	7.43	8.54	
per bond	100 5/22	100 7/22	10.69	
Source: Salomon Brothers.				
Merrill Lynch Treasury Index: 128.44				
Average for the day: + 8.19				
Average yield: 9.79 %				
Source: Merrill Lynch.				

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — A former

asbestos-products maker has gone to court to try to force cigaret

companies to share liability in lawsuits by asbestos workers who

contracted serious or fatal lung disease.

GAF Corp., a large maker of

... basing the effort on long-known

harply increases the risks of asbestosis and related lung diseases.

diseases in asbestos workers. GAI named American Respiratory

p Morris Inc., R.J. Reynolds Industries Inc. Brown & Root

and Liggett Group, in the suit filed in Oakland, California.

Although it is a defendant in 40,000 to 50,000 asbestos cases,

liability cases, GAF has a relatively small part in the litigation.

The principal target has been Mar-

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Edges Higher in U.S., Europe Trade

NEW YORK — The dollar closed higher Thursday in New York and European trading against most major currencies.

Dealers described trading in New York as relatively quiet.

Traders noted that the dollar's recent firming is tied to the marginal action by the central banks. "In the last couple of days the threat of intervention has receded," said Earl Johnson of Harris Bank in Chicago. "The scope of intervention has clearly not matched the rhetoric."

He added, "The Europeans seem satisfied with the dollar around 2.60, and the Japanese must do more to get the dollar down a significant amount against the yen."

The British pound closed at \$1.4110, down from \$1.4145 on Wednesday in New York.

The U.S. unit ended at 2.6570 Deutsche marks, up from 2.6540 DM. The dollar finished at 8.1160 French francs, up from 8.0855 francs previously, and at 2.1870 Swiss francs, up from 2.1800.

The American currency also gained against the Japanese yen, ending in New York at 215.40, up from 215.00 on Wednesday.

Earlier in European trading, dealers reported that strong commercial buying pushed the dollar higher.

As in the United States, traders described trading as quiet.

Currency dealers said the market was mildly bullish on the dollar despite lingering fears of intervention by central banks.

The British pound ended at \$1.4115 in London, down from Wednesday's \$1.415 at the close.

The dollar ended at 214.97 Japanese yen in London, up from Wednesday's late rate of 214.32. It was down, however, from Wednesday's close in Tokyo of 217.85 yen.

Tokyo markets were closed for a national holiday, but there were rumors that the Bank of Japan sold dollars on exchanges elsewhere in Asia, the dealers said. There were no reports of intervention by European central banks.

Trading was light in advance of the long holiday weekend in the United States for Columbus Day, the dealers said.

Traders saw no immediate sign of the dollar breaking out of a range of 2.63 to 2.66 DM or of the market shaking off its lackluster tone of this week.

Late dollar rates in London, compared with late Wednesday's levels, were 2.6550 DM, up from 2.6460; 2.1765 Swiss francs, up from 2.1680, and 8.0800 French francs, up from 8.0425.

In Zurich, the dollar slipped early Thursday but recovered. The dollar started at 2.1728 Swiss francs, down slightly from Wednesday's close of 2.1735, before recovering to 2.1793 francs at the close.

In Frankfurt, the dollar opened at 2.65 DM, up nearly a penny from Wednesday's close of 2.6418, and moved higher at the mid-afternoon fixing to 2.6533 DM.

The dollar also rose in Paris at the opening Thursday to 8.087 French francs from Wednesday's 8.048 close, and was later fixed still higher at 8.095 francs.

(AP, UPI)

China's Reserves Called Sufficient

BEIJING — The president of the People's Bank of China has said the country's foreign exchange reserves were sufficient to back its foreign trade, Radio Beijing said Thursday.

The radio quoted the president, Chen Muhua, as saying that China's foreign trade balance had improved in the third quarter after a deficit of \$6.4 billion in the first half.

Foreign bankers say that China's foreign exchange reserves have fallen to between \$7 billion and \$8 billion, down from \$11.2 billion at the end of March and a record \$16.6 billion at the end of September 1984.

Propellers Are in Vogue

(Continued from Page 11)

not build a bigger fan to bypass even more air, achieving yet more efficiency?

This is the idea behind the "ultra-high bypass" engine. But as the fan becomes larger, it becomes more practical to use fewer, larger blades rather than many tiny ones. And the larger the fan gets, the bigger the shell, or duct, around the engine gets, until it becomes so heavy it must be discarded. Hence, GE calls its engine an "unducted fan" engine. In any case, the fan again looks like a propeller and is back out in the open.

While most people see potential for the new engines, problems remain.

One potential problem is the noise caused by the propellers, which could disturb passengers as well as those living near airports. There are also potential safety problems from vibrations that can weaken the fuselage or from unshielded propeller blades.

Further, the propfan seems best suited for smaller planes, such as those with 100 to 200 seats, as the engines mounted near the tail. It will be far more difficult to use such engines on larger planes, such as the Boeing 747.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Adams Named Nigerian National Petroleum Chief

LONDON — Nigerian National Petroleum Corp. has named Aret Adams as acting managing director after a top-level shakeup at the state oil company.

The culmination of the changes came last week with the resignation of Chief Festus Marinho, managing director, and several other top executives. Chief Marinho was well regarded as a technician and administrator, but he had clashed with Nigeria's oil minister, Tani David-West, over who should have day-to-day control of the company, industry sources in Lagos said.

Chief Marinho was a longtime associate of Major General Mohammed Buhari, who was deposed in August. The new military government reappointed Mr. David-West as oil minister.

Mr. Adams previously was a general manager, responsible for exploration and production at NNPC.

KMG, the international accounting firm, has named Paul Boschma as its chairman. As head of the firm's worldwide operations, Mr. Boschma succeeded Richard Goedeke, who was the group's first chairman for six years. Mr. Boschma formerly was chairman of the Groupe d'Etudes, John Kirkpatrick of KMG Thomson McLintock steps down as chairman of KMG's region No. 1, which includes Europe, Africa and the Middle East, and will be replaced by John Gath of KMG Jespersens, who is also president of the Danish Institute. Bill Morrison, executive partner of KMG Thomson McLintock, was appointed to the central management committee of KMG.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has appointed Didier Charlet to the new post of assistant general manager of the Paris office. Mr. Charlet continues to have responsibility for the banking division in Paris and as a member of the managing board of Morgan & Cie. SA, Morgan's French merchant banking arm. In addition, Brian Tritton has been appointed executive director-trading, and Philip O'Rourke executive director-sales, at Morgan Guaranty Gills Ltd. in London.

Imperial Chemical Industries PLC, Britain's largest chemical company, said William F. Madden, a director of its petrochemicals and plastics division, is to be the next president-elect on Oct. 1, 1986, and takes over on Jan. 1, 1987, from Stanley A. Ridgwell, who is retiring.

Procter & Gamble Ltd., the British arm of the U.S. household and personal products concern, Procter & Gamble Co., has appointed Terry A. Spiby to its board. He continues as manager, industrial chemicals-Europe.

Lloyds Bank International Ltd., London, said Paul Brown, director of its European division, has taken on additional responsibility for operations in the Middle East and Africa. He takes over those duties from Brian Ashby, who was named general manager, organization development, at Lloyds Bank PLC. In his new post, Mr. Ashby will have responsibilities related to the merger of Lloyds Bank and Lloyds Bank International. In addition, Lloyds Merchant Bank has appointed Martin Cullen as managing director. He will have responsibility for financial and risk control, personnel, information technology, operations and support services. His post is new. For the past year, he has been general manager, specialist duties, of Lloyds Bank with responsibilities related to the merger.

Electronic Data Systems has appointed John Harris to the new post of general manager of EDS Japan K.K. effective Jan. 1. John Hubert will succeed Mr. Harris in London as director of the business development group, which EDS recently formed to market its computer systems integration services to multinational companies. Mr. Hubert previously was head of Concern Computing & Communications at Unilever. EDS is a unit of General Motors Corp.

Hong Leong Securities Co. of Hong Kong has appointed Graham J. Margot an executive director.

Barclays Bank PLC said Derk Pelly, a vice chairman, has been appointed a deputy chairman from Jan. 1, following the retirement of Frank Dolling. Mr. Dolling remains a Barclays director. Andrew Buxton, while continuing as a vice chairman of Barclays Bank, will succeed Mr. Dolling as chairman of Barclays Merchant Bank.

Merrill Lynch & Co. said David Rochester, director, international strategy and market planning, at Merrill Lynch International in New York, is moving to London to become a managing director of Merrill Lynch Europe. Mr. Rochester also has been appointed chief executive officer of Merrill Lynch UK Securities. In his new post, Mr. Rochester's initial responsibilities will be to develop and manage institutional sales and trading of UK equities at Merrill Lynch prepares for membership of the London Stock Exchange in 1986, as well as institutional sales and trading of other foreign equities in Britain, Europe and the Middle East. He subsequently will have additional responsibility for U.S. products.

ASEA AB, the Swedish electrical and electronics engineering concern, said Per Danfors has been appointed head of its expanding U.S. power systems business. Goran Lindahl has been appointed general manager of ASEA Transmission, succeeding Mr. Danfors. Mr. Lindahl will be based in ASEA's Vasteras, Sweden, head office. Sune Karlsson, previously general manager of the transformer division of ASEA GmbH in West Germany, takes over Mr. Lindahl's duties as general manager of ASEA Transformers in Ludvika, Sweden.

Petrolina (U.K.) Ltd. has elected Christopher Chataway and Jean-Pierre Amory to its board. Mr. Chataway is vice chairman of Orion Royal Bank Ltd. and Mr. Amory is chairman and chief executive of Petrofina SA, the Brussels-based parent. The British unit also said Rene Thiers has become its general manager, exploration-production, succeeding Jean-Pierre Prudot D'Avigny, who has joined the exploration-production department of the head office. Peter Johnson has been named general manager, operations, for Petrofina (UK), succeeding Sir Paul Derick, who retired. Simon Howarth has become the unit's general manager, sales, succeeding Ian McIntosh, who also retired. Mr. Thiers was vice president, exploration-production, at American Petrofina. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Howarth were assistant general managers in their respective departments.

Incheape PLC, the British trading group, said George Turnbull, group managing director, will become group chief executive on Jan. 1, succeeding Sir David Orr, who will continue as chairman.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

United States		Bank of New York		Chemical New York	
3rd Quarter	1984	3rd Quarter	1984	3rd Quarter	1984
Revenue	\$222.7	Revenue	\$22.0	Revenue	\$22.0
Net Income	\$22.7	Net Income	\$2.0	Net Income	\$2.0
Per Share	\$0.75	Per Share	\$0.67	Per Share	\$0.67
3rd Quarter	1983	3rd Quarter	1983	3rd Quarter	1983
Revenue	\$210.0	Revenue	\$21.0	Revenue	\$21.0
Net Income	\$21.0	Net Income	\$2.1	Net Income	\$2.1
Per Share	\$0.70	Per Share	\$0.70	Per Share	\$0.70
Amer. Hospital Supply		Barnett Banks Florida		Coit Industries	
3rd Quarter	1984	3rd Quarter	1984	3rd Quarter	1984
Revenue	\$22.0	Revenue	\$22.0	Revenue	\$22.0
Net Income	\$2.2	Net Income	\$2.2	Net Income	\$2.2
Per Share	\$0.70	Per Share	\$0.70	Per Share	\$0.70
3rd Quarter	1983	3rd Quarter	1983	3rd Quarter	1983
Revenue	\$21.0	Revenue	\$21.0	Revenue	\$21.0
Net Income	\$2.1	Net Income	\$2.1	Net Income	\$2.1
Per Share	\$0.70	Per Share	\$0.70	Per Share	\$0.70
Amer. President Cos.		Carnegie-Tweed		Consolidated Papers	
3rd Quarter	1984	3rd Quarter	1984	3rd Quarter	1984
Revenue	\$22.0	Revenue	\$22.0	Revenue	\$22.0
Net Income	\$2.2	Revenue	\$22.0	Revenue	\$22.0
Per Share	\$0.70	Revenue	\$22.0	Revenue	\$22.0
3rd Quarter	1983	Revenue	\$22.0	Revenue	\$22.0
Revenue	\$21.0	Revenue	\$22.0	Revenue	\$22.0
Net Income	\$2.1	Revenue	\$22.0	Revenue	\$22.0
Per Share	\$0.70	Revenue	\$22.0	Revenue	\$22.0

EUROBONDS

Action Limited Amid Concern About U.S. Debt

LONDON — Most sectors of the Eurobond market ended a virtually unchanged Thursday after an exceptionally quiet day, dealers said.

One dollar-straight trader at a Continental bank said, "It's been a desperately dull day. There's hardly been any professional, and certainly no retail, interest." He added that professionals seemed unwilling to leave the sidelines while the question of raising the U.S. debt ceiling remained unresolved.

Only one new dollar-straight issue was launched during the day, a \$100-million bond for Dayton-Hudson Corp.

The 10-year issue pays 10 1/2 percent and was priced at 99 1/2 percent. The lead manager, Goldman Sachs International Corp., said it was the company's first offering on the Eurobond market. It ended on Wednesday's \$70-million equity warrants issue for Tokyo Corp. An official at Nomura International Ltd., the lead manager, commented that "it's flying." The par-priced bond jumped Thursday to end at 104 1/2 compared with Wednesday's close of around 100 1/4 bid.

The floating-rate note sector was very quiet with prices ending mainly unchanged, dealers noted. "There's not much I can say," the market's dead at the moment and that's it," one trader at a British bank said.

In the Australian-dollar market, Wednesday's issue for Sanwa Bank

Thursday's

OTC

Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 3 P.M. CHG									
12/1	12/2	12/3	12/4	12/5	12/6	12/7	12/8	12/9	12/10
12/11	12/12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
12/21	12/22	12/23	12/24	12/25	12/26	12/27	12/28	12/29	12/30
12/31	12/32	12/33	12/34	12/35	12/36	12/37	12/38	12/39	12/40
12/41	12/42	12/43	12/44	12/45	12/46	12/47	12/48	12/49	12/50
12/51	12/52	12/53	12/54	12/55	12/56	12/57	12/58	12/59	12/60
12/61	12/62	12/63	12/64	12/65	12/66	12/67	12/68	12/69	12/70
12/71	12/72	12/73	12/74	12/75	12/76	12/77	12/78	12/79	12/80
12/81	12/82	12/83	12/84	12/85	12/86	12/87	12/88	12/89	12/90
12/91	12/92	12/93	12/94	12/95	12/96	12/97	12/98	12/99	12/100
12/101	12/102	12/103	12/104	12/105	12/106	12/107	12/108	12/109	12/110
12/111	12/112	12/113	12/114	12/115	12/116	12/117	12/118	12/119	12/120
12/121	12/122	12/123	12/124	12/125	12/126	12/127	12/128	12/129	12/130
12/131	12/132	12/133	12/134	12/135	12/136	12/137	12/138	12/139	12/140
12/141	12/142	12/143	12/144	12/145	12/146	12/147	12/148	12/149	12/150
12/151	12/152	12/153	12/154	12/155	12/156	12/157	12/158	12/159	12/160
12/161	12/162	12/163	12/164	12/165	12/166	12/167	12/168	12/169	12/170
12/171	12/172	12/173	12/174	12/175	12/176	12/177	12/178	12/179	12/180
12/181	12/182	12/183	12/184	12/185	12/186	12/187	12/188	12/189	12/190
12/191	12/192	12/193	12/194	12/195	12/196	12/197	12/198	12/199	12/200
12/201	12/202	12/203	12/204	12/205	12/206	12/207	12/208	12/209	12/210
12/211	12/212	12/213	12/214	12/215	12/216	12/217	12/218	12/219	12/220
12/221	12/222	12/223	12/224	12/225	12/226	12/227	12/228	12/229	12/230
12/231	12/232	12/233	12/234	12/235	12/236	12/237	12/238	12/239	12/240
12/241	12/242	12/243	12/244	12/245	12/246	12/247	12/248	12/249	12/250
12/251	12/252	12/253	12/254	12/255	12/256	12/257	12/258	12/259	12/260
12/261	12/262	12/263	12/264	12/265	12/266	12/267	12/268	12/269	12/270
12/271	12/272	12/273	12/274	12/275	12/276	12/277	12/278	12/279	12/280
12/281	12/282	12/283	12/284	12/285	12/286	12/287	12/288	12/289	12/290
12/291	12/292	12/293	12/294	12/295	12/296	12/297	12/298	12/299	12/300
12/301	12/302	12/303	12/304	12/305	12/306	12/307	12/308	12/309	12/310
12/311	12/312	12/313	12/314	12/315	12/316	12/317	12/318	12/319	12/320
12/321	12/322	12/323	12/324	12/325	12/326	12/327	12/328	12/329	12/330
12/331	12/332	12/333	12/334	12/335	12/336	12/337	12/338	12/339	12/340
12/341	12/342	12/343	12/344	12/345	12/346	12/347	12/348	12/349	12/350
12/351	12/352	12/353	12/354	12/355	12/356	12/357	12/358	12/359	12/360
12/361	12/362	12/363	12/364	12/365	12/366	12/367	12/368	12/369	12/370
12/371	12/372	12/373	12/374	12/375	12/376	12/377	12/378	12/379	12/380
12/381	12/382	12/383	12/384	12/385	12/386	12/387	12/388	12/389	12/390
12/391	12/392	12/393	12/394	12/395	12/396	12/397	12/398	12/399	12/400
12/401	12/402	12/403	12/404	12/405	12/406	12/407	12/408	12/409	12/410
12/411	12/412	12/413	12/414	12/415	12/416	12/417	12/418	12/419	12/420
12/421	12/422	12/423	12/424	12/425	12/426	12/427	12/428	12/429	12/430
12/431	12/432	12/433	12/434	12/435	12/436	12/437	12/438	12/439	12/440
12/441	12/442	12/443	12/444	12/445	12/446	12/447	12/448	12/449	12/450
12/451	12/452	12/453	12/454	12/455	12/456	12/457	12/458	12/459	12/460
12/461	12/462	12/463	12/464	12/465	12/466	12/467	12/468	12/469	12/470
12/471	12/472	12/473	12/474	12/475	12/476	12/477	12/478	12/479	12/480
12/481	12/482	12/483	12/484	12/485	12/486	12/487	12/488	12/489	12/490
12/491	12/492	12/493	12/494	12/495	12/496	12/497	12/498	12/499	12/500
12/501	12/502	12/503	12/504	12/505	12/506	12/507	12/508	12/509	12/510
12/511	12/512	12/513	12/514	12/515	12/516	12/517	12/518	12/519	12/520
12/521	12/522	12/523	12/524	12/525	12/526	12/527	12/528	12/529	12/530
12/531	12/532	12/533	12/534	12/535	12/536	12/537	12/538	12/539	12/540
12/541	12/542	12/543	12/544	12/545	12/546	12/547	12/548	12/549	12/550
12/551	12/552	12/553	12/554	12/555	12/556	12/557	12/558	12/559	12/560
12/561	12/562	12/563	12/564	12/565	12/566	12/567	12/568	12/569	12/570
12/571	12/572	12/573	12/574	12/575	12/576	12/577	12/578	12/579	12/580
12/581	12/582	12/583	12/584	12/585	12/586	12/587	12/588	12/589	12/590
12/591	12/592	12/593	12/594	12/595	12/596	12/597	12/598	12/599	12/600
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12/611	12/612	12/613	12/614	12/615	12/616	12/617	12/618	12/619	12/620
12/621	12/622	12/623	12/624	12/625	12/626	12/627	12/628	12/629	12/630
12/631	12/632	12/633	12/634	12/635	12/636	12/637	12/638	12/639	12/640
12/641	12/642	12/643	12/644	12/645	12/646	12/647	12/648	12/649	12/650
12/651	12/652	12/653	12/654	12/655	12/656	12/657	12/658	12/659	12/660
12/661	12/662	12/663	12/664	12/665	12/666	12/667	12/668	12/669	12/670
12/671	12/672	12/673	12/674	12/675	12/676	12/677	12/678	12/679	12/680
12/681	12/682	12/683	12/684	12/685	12/686	12/687	12/688	12/689	12/690
12/691	12/692	12/693	12/694	12/695	12/696	12/697	12/698	12/699	12/700
12/701	12/702	12/703	12/704	12/705	12/706	12/707	12/708	12/709	12/710
12/711	12/712	12/713	12/714	12/715	12/716	12/717	12/718	12/719	12/720
12/721	12/722	12/723	12/724	12/725	12/726	12/727	12/728	12/729	12/730
12/731	12/732	12/733	12/734	12/735	12/736	12/737	12/738	12/739	12/740
12/741	12/742	12/743	12/744	12/745	12/746	12/747	12/748	12/749	12/750
12/751	12/752	12/753	12/754	12/755	12/756	12/757	12/758	12/759	12/760
12/761	12/762	12/763	12/764	12/765	12/766	12/767	12/768	12/769	12/770
12/771	12/772	12/773	12/774	12/775	12/776	12/777	12/778	12/779	12/780
12/781	12/782	12/783	12/784	12/785	12/786	12/787	12/788	12/789	12/790
12/791	12/792	12/793	12/794	12/795	12/796	12/797	12/798	12/799	12/800
12/801	12/802	12/803	12/804	12/805	12/806	12/807	12/808	12/809	12/810
12/811	12/812	12/813	12/814	12/815	12/816	12/817	12/818	12/819	12/820
12/821	12/822	12/823	12/824	12/825	12/826	12/827	12/828	12/829	12/830
12/831	12/832	12/833	12/834	12/835	12/836	12/837	12/838	12/839	12/840
12/841	12/842	12/843	12/844	12/845	12/846	12/847	12/848	12/849	12/850
12/851	12/852	12/853	12/854	12/855	12/856	12/857	12/858	12/859	12/860
12/861	12/862	12/863	12/864	12/865	12/866	12/867	12/868	12/869	12/870
12/871	12/872	12/873	12/874	12/875	12/876	12/877	12/878	12/879	12/880
12/881	12/882	12/883	12/884	12/885	12/886	12/887	12/888	12/889	12/890
12/891	12/892	12/893	12/894	12/895	12/896	12/897	12/898	12/899	12/900
12/901	12/902	12/903	12/904	12/905	12/906	12/907	12/908	12/909	12/910
12/911	12/912	12/913	12/914	12/915	12/916	12/917	12/918	12/919	12/920
12/921	12/922	12/923	12/924	12/925	12/926	12/927	12/928	12/929	12/930
12/931	12/932	12/933	12/934	12/935	12/936	12/937	12/938	12/939	12/940
12/941	12/942	12/943	12/944	12/945	12/946	12/947	12/948	12/949	12/950
12/951	12/952	12/953	12/954	12/955	12/956	12/957	12/958	12/959	12/960
12/961	12/962	12/963	12/964	12/965	12/966	12/967	12/968	12/969	12/970
12/971	12/972	12/973	12/974	12/975	12/976	12/977	12/978	12/979	12/980
12/981	12/982	12/983	12/984	12/985	12/986	12/987	12/988	12/989	12/990
12/991	12/992	12/993	12/994	12/995	12/996	12/997	12/998	12/999	12/1000

12/1	12/2	12/3	12/4	12/5	12/6	12/7	12/8	12/9	12/10
12/11	12/12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
12/21	12/22	12/23	12/24	12/25	12/26	12/27	12/28	12/29	12/30
12/31	12/32	12/33	12/34	12/35	12/36	12/37	12/38	12/39	12/40
12/41	12/42	12/43	12/44	12/45	12/46	12/47	12/48	12/49	12/50
12/51	12/52	12/53	12/54	12/55	12/56	12/57	12/58	12/59	12/60
12/61	12/62	12/63	12/64	12/65	12/66	12/67	12/68	12/69	12/70
12/71	12/72	12/73	12/74	12/75	12/76	12/77	12/78	12/79	12/80
12/81	12/82	12/83	12/84	12/85	12/86	12/87	12/88	12/89	12/90
12/91	12/92	12/93	12/94	12/95	12/96	12/97	12/98	12/99	12/100
12/101	12/1								

Vulgarity, in Its Place

New York Times Service



Andrew Clark is a journalist and music critic based in Switzerland.

"Rambo" brainless and despicable and said she was not sure why such movies were so popular. "Perhaps there is a frustration in the series of hostage situations we've had, the economic conditions which may not be as good as we had thought," she said. "There may be something quite wrong at the heart of the country, something lacking. A need for fairy tales — 'We'll go out and we'll bash and we'll smash.'"

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VEL

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FRANCE

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a kitchen. Tel. 577 73 00.

فلان هذا من الاصل